

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 64, Vol. III.

Saturday, March 19, 1864.

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Leipzig, having been appointed Agent for Leipzig and Northern Germany, it is requested that intending Subscribers will send their names to him. Books for Review may also be forwarded to him for enclosure in his Weekly Parcel.

NORTH OF EUROPE.—Messrs. ONCKEN,
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INDIA: MADRAS.—Messrs. GANTZ
Brothers, 175, Mount Road, Madras, will register names of Subscribers on account of THE READER. Annual Subscription, including postage, 13 rupees.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—
EVENING CLASSES OF FRENCH (Midsummer Term). Professor C. H. CASSAL, LL.D., on Mondays and Thursdays, from 8 to 9, to begin on Thursday, April 7, 1864. (Another hour may be fixed by agreement between the Professor and the Students). Subjects:—Theoretical and Practical Study of the French Language; Practice in Composition, Speaking, and Reading; Commercial Correspondence; Critical Study of the French Classical Writers, Ancient and Modern. The treatment of these Subjects will be regulated by the extent of the previous attainments of the Students. A portion of the time will be directed to Lectures on the French Language, its History and Grammar, and on the History of France and of French Literature.
Fee for the Term, £1. 11s. 6d.

HENRY MALDEN, M.A.,
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON,
Secretary to the Council.

University College, March 2nd, 1864.

SHAKESPEARE SCHOOL of the ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.

Under the Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN and his Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.
The Council of the Royal Dramatic College, considering that the present is a favourable opportunity for promoting one of the main purposes of the Institution they have founded, beg to INVITE PUBLIC SUPPORT in AID of the ERECTION and ENDOWMENT of a SHAKESPEARE SCHOOL, for the Classical and General Education of the Children of Actors or Actresses and Dramatic Authors—the noblest and most fitting monument to the memory of the Player and Poet.
The Council of the Royal Dramatic College beg to apprise the public that all subscriptions intended for the endowment of the Shakespeare School should be paid only to the Master, New Theatre Royal, Adelphi, or to Messrs. Coutts, bankers, Strand, London.
A Public Meeting will shortly be held in the Royal Adelphi Theatre to advance this object, of which due notice will be given. Noblemen, gentlemen, and others, interested in carrying out this design, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.
BENJAMIN WEBSTER, Master.
New Theatre Royal, Adelphi, Feb. 27, 1864.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING of the Association will be held under the Presidency of SIR C. LYELL, F.R.S., &c., at Bath, commencing on Sept. 14th. Notices of Papers proposed to be read at the Meeting should be sent to the Local Secretaries at Bath (C. MOORE, Esq., C. E. DAVIS, Esq., REV. H. H. WINWOOD), or to the Assistant General Secretary, G. GRIFFITH, Esq., Oxford.
Members whose addresses have been changed during the last two years are requested to communicate with the Assistant General Secretary without delay.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—CANTOR LECTURES.—Mr. Burges's Course on "Fine Art applied to Industry" consists of Seven Lectures, the last of which, "On the Weaver's Art," will be delivered on Monday Evening next, the 21st instant, at Eight o'clock.
These Lectures are free to Members of the Society of Arts, each of whom has also the privilege of admitting two friends to each Lecture. The Wednesday Evening Meetings will be held as usual.

By order of the Council,
P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.

March 16th, 1864.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS. Will CLOSE, on the 26th, the ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the Members, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, 9 till dusk. Admission 1s.
JOS. J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART.—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES, have been pleased to grant their special Patronage to a BAZAAR to be held in June next, in aid of the Building Fund of the above Institution.

LENTEN ENTERTAINMENT.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, at Eight o'clock in Holy Week, St. James's Hall, Regent Street.—MR. WALTER MONTGOMERY'S DRAMATIC RECITALS from SHAKESPEARE and other Authors, as given by him before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Oxford.
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The object of THE READER is to supply the long-felt want of a First-class Literary Newspaper, equal in literary merit and general ability to the political press of London.

Without any wish to depreciate the merits of other journals which have attempted a somewhat similar object, the Proprietors of THE READER considered that this object had not yet been attained; and the success of THE READER proves that in this opinion they were not singular. THE READER commands the services of distinguished writers in every branch of Literature and Science, so that each subject is, as far as possible, treated by critics whose names cannot fail to carry weight on the special topic of which they write. The desire of the Proprietors is to have every work of note reviewed simply and solely on its own merits. Totally unconnected with any publishing firm, THE READER will show equal favour to all works of sterling worth, without caring through what channel they come before the public, and thus be a trustworthy guide for the book-seeking public.

In the arrangements of THE READER, the following system has been adopted. Each number contains a FULL AND DETAILED LIST OF ALL BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS published during the week, specifying their prices, size, number of pages, maps, &c. ALL WORKS ARE REVIEWED within a week or two of publication, either at length, or in a short notice. The especial attention devoted by THE READER to Foreign Literature, enables its readers to keep themselves acquainted with every work of interest published on the Continent or in America.

The very inadequate manner in which THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE, and THE LABOURS and OPINIONS of OUR SCIENTIFIC MEN, are recorded in the weekly press, and the want of a weekly organ which would afford scientific men a means of communication between themselves and with the public, have long been felt. They have been the subject of special consideration lately, by some of the leaders of Science in London.

The Proprietors of THE READER, therefore, with a view to supply the deficiency, have extended the space they have hitherto devoted to Science to eight pages weekly, and most of our chief scientific men—especially the office-bearers of the different Societies—approving the plan, have expressed their willingness to avail themselves of the space thus placed at their disposal. Thus it is that, by the kind co-operation of the Secretaries, an OFFICIAL WEEKLY RECORD of the work done in the various Learned Societies is now presented to the public.

In addition to this, the Transactions of the various Continental and American Academies are copiously noticed; and a full WEEKLY SUMMARY of SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS, in which the workers themselves kindly render their valuable assistance, is given.

Topics of MUSICAL, ARTISTIC, or DRAMATIC interest, are discussed in THE READER in separate and original articles, which, it is hoped, are found to be not only valuable, but interesting, as pieces of criticism, even by those persons unacquainted with the special subject.

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In reference to the very large increase of £76,000 in the Fire Premiums of the year, it was remarked in the Report, "The Premiums paid to a company are the measure of that company's business of all kinds: the Directors therefore prefer a test of progress to any the duty collected may afford, as that applies to only a part of a company's business, and a large share of that part may be, and often is, re-insured with other offices. In this view, the yearly addition to the Fire Premiums of the Liverpool and London Company must be very gratifying to the proprietors."

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THE READER.

19 MARCH, 1864.

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THE READER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

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ANOTHER OXFORD VOTE.

DEBATES on Church-subjects come fast. Last week we had the Oxford Vote to comment upon—that never-to-be-forgotten Vote, by which a majority of the University in Convocation refused an eminent Greek Professor payment for his services on the ground of their own dislike to some of his theological opinions, notwithstanding that these opinions had been declared by the Law to be perfectly within the pale of the orthodoxy of the Church of England. This week we have another Oxford Vote, from a different body and in a contrary direction. On Wednesday Mr. Dodson moved, in the House of Commons, the second reading of what is called the Oxford Tests Abolition Bill—the purport of which is that, henceforth, subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, and to the three Articles of the Thirty-sixth Canon, shall not be required, as hitherto, from those taking the degree of M.A., or any of the higher degrees at Oxford. There was an interesting debate on the subject, in which Mr. Neate, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Scully, Lord Robert Montagu, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Goschen, and Sir George Grey supported the second reading, though not all on the same grounds or with the same ulterior views, and in which Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Selwyn, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Walter, and Mr. Walpole opposed the second reading. On the division, the second reading of the Bill was carried by a majority of 211 to 189—so that, in effect, the Oxford Vote of this week in the House of Commons is a set-off against the Oxford Vote in the University Convocation of last week.

The exact effect of Mr. Dodson's Bill must be borne in mind. It is by no means a very thorough-going measure—far less thorough-going, indeed, than many who support it would like to see substituted for it were time and circumstances convenient. It only proposes to bring the University of Oxford forward a little bit out of its present position,

as, in respect of liberality of system, in the rear of all the other institutions of the land. In Scotland, which is usually supposed to be a region of fanaticism, the honours and the non-theological Professorships of the Universities are open to all, without regard to their religious opinions or ecclesiastical connexions. It is much the same in Ireland. At Cambridge, though disqualifications for College-Fellowships and the like still remain in the way of Dissenters, much against the will of all the liberal Churchmen in the University, yet there has been a removal of all religious tests in taking degrees lower or higher. Oxford alone lags behind. Since 1854, indeed, there has been no test at Oxford for matriculation or for the B.A. degree, so that Dissenters may even now, if they choose, go to the University and have so far the benefits of the education which it offers and of reputed connexion with it. But they can be at best only in the condition of poor relations, to whom the University, through pity, shows the favour of letting them share the education she gives her own sons. Whoever would permanently belong to the University, whoever would become a member of her governing body, must take her degree of M.A., and to the taking of this degree it is still essential that there shall be subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England and to the three Articles of the Thirty-sixth Canon, as well as a declaration that such subscription is hearty and cordial, and to the full extent of the terms used. Not only is this exceptional illiberality of the system of Oxford naturally a scandal to those Dissenters who might otherwise desire to avail themselves of the advantages of the University, but Oxford-men themselves, and especially the younger generation of Oxford-men, are disgusted with it. Hence Mr. Dodson's Bill. It by no means throws open University posts and offices to all comers; much less does it thus throw open the College-Fellowships; it simply provides that henceforth any one may take the University degree of M.A., and so become a member of the governing body of the University without submitting to religious tests.

Among the arguments used by the opponents of the Bill, that which seemed to be the favourite, and which, consequently, recurred again and again in their speeches, was the argument that the University is part and parcel of the Established Church, and that the Bill would destroy or weaken this identity. "A Bill," said Sir W. Heathcote, "which struck at the root of the principle of association between the governing body of the University and the Church was not one about which it was wise or necessary to argue at any length." Mr. Newdegate followed in the same strain. "It was their duty," he said, "to reject all measures which tended, however remotely and indirectly, to secularize Oxford or Cambridge, these great seminaries of true religion." And Sir S. Northcote, in recalling the attention of the House, towards the end of the debate, to the real issue involved, insisted again on this union between the Church and the University, and maintained that all who valued this union must resist the Bill. There were not wanting, of course, on the other side, protests against this postulate of the illiberal party that the University is to be regarded as a corporation existing for the sake of the Established Church and in certain definite and unalterable relations to that Church. "The real character of the University," said Mr. Neate, "is that it is a lay and public corporation. At one time it was a question whether it should not be an ecclesiastical corporation, the Pope and the Bishops claiming jurisdiction over appeals from the University. The latter, however, resisted the claim; but, if it shut out episcopal jurisdiction, it must let in the principles on which the House of Commons acts." Mr. Grant Duff was even more emphatic. "The University of Oxford," he said, "had, no doubt, owing to circumstances, been closely connected with the Church; but he learnt for the first time that it was an

institution specially attached to, or forming part of, the Church." And the same contradiction of the same sentiment came from other supporters of the second reading of Mr. Dodson's Bill.

There can be no doubt that the point so raised is the all-important one—that all differences of opinion as to the proper system and regulation of the two great Universities turn on the question whether these Universities are to be regarded as existing for the Church or directly and immediately for the nation. There can be no doubt either that the overwhelming mass of junior English opinion at the present day, both in the Church and out of it, is in favour of the view argued by Mr. Neate and Mr. Grant Duff, that the Universities are not Church corporations, and do not exist for the sake of the Church, but are organs for the higher culture of the nation universally. It is very important which view is taken. There was a time, indeed, when it would not have mattered much. There was a time when the English nation and the Church of England were but different names for the same aggregate of souls—when the Church of England, theoretically and practically, included the whole body of Englishmen, and, though there were factions within her bounds, there was no supposition possible of any portion of the nation beyond her bounds altogether. The Puritans of the reigns of James I. and Charles I. were not Dissenters who had broken off from the Church of England; they were members of the Church of England, advocating a particular policy within that Church. There was nobody in England, with the exception of Roman Catholic Recusants and a very few Sectaries, that was not actually a member of the Church of England, and absolutely nobody that, in the theory of the Church, did not belong to her. But now it is very different. At least two-fifths of what is now the English nation do not belong to the English Church; and it is therefore a matter of some consequence whether it is the nation or the Church that is supposed to own the great Universities. There is, indeed, a conceivable set of conditions in which such carefulness of definition might again cease to be necessary. It would be if the Church of England were again by any means to become coincident with the English nation, to include its entire body, and to represent it wholly. There are Churchmen who desire this consummation and who do not quite despair of seeing it, or some approach to it, brought about. Is not the Church herself now heaving and struggling towards a result undefined as yet, but which some keen spirits are already featuring to themselves as such an enlargement of her constitution as shall bring back within her bounds all or most of the classes that now stand outside those bounds? But, meanwhile, and whether by those reformers who contemplate the possibility of such an enlargement of the constitution of the Church of England herself, or by those who abstain from any such contemplation, such a measure as that proposed by Mr. Dodson for the University of Oxford ought to be regarded as a step, however small a one, in the right direction—in the direction in which things must and will go.

We may here correct a misstatement which occurred in our leading article in last number. We there assumed as correct the statement of some of the daily papers that Sir Stafford Northcote had voted in the majority by whom the proposal to endow Professor Jowett had been rejected in the Oxford Convocation. Sir Stafford has since written to the papers to contradict this statement—to say that he was not at the meeting of Convocation, and that, had he been there, he would have voted for the endowment. We make this explanation with pleasure; but an inference which seemed to us to be supported then by the statement as to Sir Stafford's part in that Oxford Vote would be now much more considerably shaken but for Sir Stafford's indubitable part in this different Oxford Vote.

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

DIARY OF THE COUNTESS COWPER.

Diary of Mary, Countess Cowper, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, 1714-1720. (Murray.)

MARY CLAVERING, daughter of John Clavering, Esq., of Chopwell, in the county of Durham, became, in 1706, at the age of twenty-one, the second wife of William, Lord Cowper, then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and shortly afterwards Lord Chancellor. He was twenty years her senior; but she seems to have made him a most excellent wife, taking an unusual amount of interest in the political affairs in which he was engaged, and assisting him by her advice, and by her services as his private secretary, translator of his state-papers, and the like. Lord Cowper, after having held the Great Seal under Anne, held it under George I., from 1714 to 1718—in which last year he was made an Earl. He died in October 1723; and his wife survived him but three months, dying in January 1723-4, at the age of thirty-nine. From them are descended the Earls Cowper, the fifth of whom was the first husband of the present Lady Palmerston.

The late Lord Campbell, when writing the biography of Lord Cowper for his "Lives of the Chancellors," availed himself freely of a manuscript which had been lent to him, containing a copy of portions of a Diary which had been kept by Lady Cowper from 1714 onwards. He speaks of it as "a charming Diary of the second Lady Cowper," and adds, "It remains in MS., but it well deserves to be printed, for it gives a more lively picture of the Court of England at the commencement of the Brunswick dynasty than I have ever met with." This praise seems to have led to the present publication of the Diary from the original MS. of Lady Cowper, in a more perfect form than that in which it came before Lord Campbell. The nature of the Diary and the circumstances in which it was written may be explained briefly as follows:—Lady Cowper, sympathizing with her husband's politics, and aiding him in every way, had, during the latter years of Queen Anne's reign, been an active agent, so far as a lady could be, for the Hanoverian succession, and had kept up a constant correspondence with the Princess Caroline, wife of the Electoral Prince of Hanover, afterwards George II. of England. Accordingly, when the Hanoverian line did succeed, and, in September 1714, George I. came over to England, accompanied by his son and his daughter-in-law (now Prince and Princess of Wales), it was natural that Lady Cowper should expect a place at Court in attendance on the Princess. After some delay the expectation was gratified by her appointment to be a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess. It is at this point that she commences her Diary. "The perpetual Lies that One hears have determined me," she says, "in spite of my Want of Leisure, to write down all the Events that are worth remembering whilst I am at Court; and, although I find it will be impossible for me to do this daily, yet I hope I shall be able to have an Hour or two once a Week: and I intend this only for my own Use, it being a rough Draft only, which, if God bless me with Health and Leisure, I intend hereafter to revise and digest into a better Method." Lady Cowper never had leisure to digest her Diary into better method, so that we have it only in its original rough form. Even in that form it is continuous only from October 1714 to October 1716; after which there is a break of nearly four years—followed by a resumption of the jottings, in still rougher form than at first, from April to July 1720. It appears that there were other manuscripts in Lady Cowper's possession that might have been of historical interest, including seventy letters sent to her by the Princess, but that these had all been destroyed by her in 1722, on some alarm of a warrant to search her husband's papers for the means of compromising him.

The Diary, though not perhaps deserving all Lord Campbell's praise, will be found

very readable by those who take an interest in old Court-gossip. We find ourselves, throughout, in reading it, in the small central circle of old Court-life, with its intrigues, its scandals, its petty masculine and pettier feminine spites, and we catch scarcely a glimpse of the vast surrounding circle of the British nation and of what was stirring there, save, perhaps, now and then when a waft of something or other from that wide circle is brought by post or by rumour within the small inner circle and there made a matter of drawing-room or bedchamber talk. The Diary is the sort of one out of which Mr. Thackeray would have derived hints for his sketches of Court-life in the Georgian times; and, indeed, in reading it, we have been reminded of the happy *vraisemblance* of Mr. Thackeray's sketches of the period. The Lady-Diarist herself is a good lady, a clever lady, and one likes her in the middle of the frivolous medley in which she lets us see her; but she, too, has her own little point of view—which is that of undeviating allegiance to her husband's interests and opinions; and hence, though we hear in her Diary of all sorts of persons of more or less note in British political history—of George I., of the Prince of Wales and the Princess, of Marlborough and his Duchess, of the Duke of Argyle, of Walpole and Townshend, of the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Nottingham and Baron Bernstorff, and of Archbishops and Bishops not a few—there is hardly a particle of reverence in her way of mentioning any of them, but only an air of sharp watch of every one of them, and of liking or disliking, according as she thinks they are going with or against her and Lord Cowper. Read, with allowance for this, by any one who has some knowledge of the history of the period beforehand, and has formed his views of the characters of its political celebrities from larger materials, the Diary may be much relished, and may afford graphic little particulars and some rays of light. Here is a sketch of one of the annoyances of Court-life which all will appreciate:—

Nov. 30, 1714.—This Day was employed in packing, for removing from *Russell Street* (where I had a delightful House, with the finest View backwards of any House in Town) to the House in *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, where I had lived before, when my Lord had the Seals, and which my Lord *Harcourt* lived in whilst he was Chancellor. I wrote a Letter as earnest as I could make it to my Lord *Halifax*, at the desire of my Sister *Liddell*, to get her Husband put into the Commission of the *Salt Office*, which I sent the next Morning.

Dec. 1.—My Lord *Halifax* came in to see my Lord, and desired him to tell me that he had all the Concern in the World that he could not do what I desired in relation to my Brother *Liddell*, for the Commission had been long before the King; but that he had so great a mind to serve me, that the Place of Treasurer of the *Stamp Duties* (which was vacant by Mr. *Frankland's* dying) was at my Service, if I would accept of it. My Lord answered that I should be infinitely obliged to him for it, and, when Lord *Halifax* was gone, came up and told me of it. I own I was never more overjoyed in my Life than with the Thoughts of being able to do my Sister this Service. I wrote to my Sister to tell her, and to know if I had her Consent and my Brother's for writing to my Lord *Halifax* to thank him and accept. They were both at Supper at my Cousin *Waite's*, and my Brother in coming Home called at Mr. *Freeke's*, where his Father was, and from thence wrote me a Letter of Thanks, and that he gladly accepted the Favour. To clinch the Matter, I sat down and wrote a Letter of Thanks to my Lord *Halifax*, accepting the Place.

Dec. 2.—In the following Morning my Cousin *Waite* and my Sister *E. Clavering* came to make me a Visit. This Last brought a Message from my Sister *Liddell* to give me many Thanks for the Trouble I had taken about her Husband's Affair, but withal to tell me that there was a great Security which must be given to the Government before he could enter upon it, so that she was sorry he had accepted it, for it was utterly against her Consent. I was a little nettled at this Message, but made no other Answer than that I thought that Sir *Harry Liddell* and Mr. *Freeke*, who had advised him to accept it, had more Wit than my Sister. My Cousin *Waite* at the same Time desired me to speak to my Lord *Halifax*

to get her Husband into the *Wine License*, which I begged Pardon for refusing to do the Day after he had given me a Place. In the Afternoon came Mrs. *Darcy*, to desire me to speak to the Princess to make Mrs. *H. Howard* a Bedchamber Woman. She urged that Mrs. *Howard* had had a Promise of it from *Hanover* in the Princess *Sophia's* Time, in a Letter from her to Lady *Frederica Schomberg*. I said I had a Friend of my own (Mrs. *Kreinberg*) that had put in for the Place, and that I had promised to help her if it was in my Power. Mrs. *Darcy* answered me that I could ask for two, if I pleased, as well as for one. I smiled, and said I was not thorough-paced Courtier enough yet to come up to those Notions, and so I desired to be excused. I would not have undertaken this Affair for all the World. My Aunt *Allanson* came in the Evening to see me. I told her of my Sister *Liddell's* Behaviour to me, which she justified mightily, saying the Place was but a poor £300 per Annum, that there were Taxes to be paid out of it, and a new War might break out, and then there must be four Shillings in the Pound; that there were no Perquisites (which is false), and urging highly my Duty to do all I could for my Relations. I told her since my Relations were so hard to please, after I had taken all these Pains, they should get the next Place themselves, for this was so discouraging that I would meddle no more for Anybody. From hence high Words arose, and such as plainly showed me that after all I have done for my Family, I am thought but an unprofitable Servant; which I think a little hard, after I have got a Place for my Uncle *Allanson* from my Lord, which brings him near a thousand Pounds a Year. My Lord, in both Times of his being Chancellor, has let him officiate, though my Lord says that he opens the Business so ill that he can never understand what he reads, but is forced to read all the Briefs himself; whereas when *Dupper*, who is now his Deputy, brings Anything, my Lord is never at that Trouble. When my Aunt was gone, I told my Lord how I had been used by my Friends. He was mightily displeased, particularly with my Aunt, whose Treatment he resented so much, that he would have taken away the Commissionership, had I not soothed him, and told him I did them good for Conscience Sake. But it is hard to meet with the Return I do from my Relations.

The following is from the latter portion of the Diary, and refers to what was a great affair in its day—the immense negotiation, with plotting and counterplotting, with a view to the reconciliation of George I. with his son after their quarrel of three years. To those who know something of this affair already the passage will be intelligible in all its clauses and references; but there is a general human interest in it which will make it interesting to others, if only they remember that what chiefly concerned the Princess of Wales in the business was the chance that the restitution of her children to her own care should be one of the arrangements of the reconciliation.

April 13, 1720.—With the Princess. She weeps, and tells me she was betrayed; that they had bribed the Prince with consenting he should stay where he was; that the Ministry had gained the Speaker, who was to have come into the Council with Lord *Cadogan*, *Haversham*, and *Trevor*, if this Reconciliation had not taken place; that the Bishop of *Norwich* had fallen down upon his Knees to *Townshend* and *Walpole*, and swore that the Princess should have her Children; that they (*Sunderland* and *P.*) should, in two or three Days after the Reconciliation, come and receive her Orders from the Princess; that many would be turned out. *Aislaby* and *Boscawen* both to be made Lords. *Newcastle* and *A.* would be dropped; that Lady *Portland* would be put out; that the Prince and Princess might come as often as they pleased to Court; that *Walpole* had promised the Princess to keep *Clayton* in; that *Walop* would be out; that *Sunderland* said he had never found the King cool to him till he mentioned a Reconciliation; that the Bishop of *Norwich* offered to swear upon his Knees to the Prince and Princess that all Terms should be made good and satisfactory to them; that all the Princess's Friends were to be restored. The Princess cried and said, "I see how all these Things go; I must be the Sufferer at last, and have no Power to help myself. I can say, since the Hour I was born, I have not lived a Day without Suffering;" and added, that the Prince had ordered the Letter to be brought to Lord Cowper, who understood the Laws, for he would write Nothing that should tie his Hands; that the King would not hear of parting with Lady

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Portland, but Walpole promised upon his Faith and Honour it should be done in a few Days, and argued she ought to trust her Friends, who must play this Part to serve them, without which they could do Nothing, for that the King was inexorable if ruffled, and that there was no Way but to seem thus to submit, and let them work underhand for them, and that he (Walpole) would give them his Head if Everything was not to their Minds in a very short Time. The Princess said to him: "Mr. Walpole, this will be no jesting Matter to me; you will hear of me and my Complaints every Day and Hour, and in every Place, if I have not my Children again." Archbishop of Canterbury at Night with the Princess. She says Nothing of this Thing to him.

Among the matters of historical moment of which we hear incidentally in the Diary through the medium of Court-gossip is the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715. We hear of it, however, only at a distance, as of something going on in the north; and it is not till some of the rebels are brought into London as prisoners that Lady Cowper's references to the affair become more close and exact. She was the more interested because among the rebels in the north of England were some of her own relations, and because it so happened that her husband, Lord Cowper, was appointed Lord High Steward for the trial, Feb. 1716, of the rebel lords. Here are two passages, in this connexion, from the Diary:—

The 5th (December 1715) I went into Waiting. The Princess was extremely kind to me. The Coming of the Pretender into Scotland began to be talked of, though it did not happen so soon as was expected. This Week the Prisoners were brought to Town from Preston. They came in with their Arms tied, and their Horses (whose Bridles were taken off) led each by a Soldier. The Mob insulted them terribly, carrying a Warming-pan before them, and saying a thousand barbarous Things, which some of the Prisoners returned with Spirit. The Chief of my Father's Family was amongst them. He is above seventy Years old. A desperate Fortune had drove him from Home in hopes to have repaired it. I did not see them come into Town, nor let any of my Children do so. I thought it would be an insulting of the Relations I had here; though almost Everybody went to see them.

I did not go out To-day (Feb. 24, 1716). Sir David Hamilton came to me, and told me he had been with my Lord Carnwath, who knew Nothing of his Reprieve till eight o'Clock this Morning. It was joyful News to him. Lord Derwentwater expected a Reprieve. The Folly of his Wife and Relations, in making the Parliament meddle, did him a great deal of Harm. He had treated the Council with a good deal of ill Manners and foolish Cunning when he was examined about a Letter from the Pretender, which thanked him for transmitting Money so generously, commending also his Uncle Tom, and saying very hard Things of his Uncle Will Ratcliffe, with many Particulars, by some of which the Ministry had found out suspected Persons' Lodgings, and seized upon Papers of Consequence. When he was asked about the Letter, he denied Everything, and said it was a Trick of his Uncle Will to do him a Mischief. He was also the First to take up Arms. These Things made him to be pitched upon as a Lord among the English, as my Lord Kenmore was among the Scotch, he having commanded the Forces by a Commission from the Earl of Mar. They both suffered this Morning, my Lord Viscount Kenmore with great Courage and Intrepidity. He made no Speech, nor any Sign to the Executioner, but bid him take his own Time. The Earl of Derwentwater was young, not yet thirty; and Death at that Age, to One bred up in Softness and Ease, is a dreadful Thing. It dismayed him at first, but he recovered himself and read a Speech to the People, which he afterwards gave to the Sheriff. In it he declared that he died for his King, and was sorry he had pleaded guilty, because by that he had, in a Manner, owned the Title of a Person he did not think had any Right to the Throne; but that his Friends had persuaded him to it, as the best Means to save his Life. A Postscript was added, writ by another Hand (which he read also), which said that, if the Person in possession of the Crown had given him his Life, his Honour would have obliged him never to have borne Arms against him more. It was plain by the whole Speech that it came out of a spiteful Priest's Head. It was designed by his Friends that his Body should have lain about, to move Pity, for they had not so much as provided

a Coffin, so it was wrapped up in a Piece of black Baize, and put into a Coach. Fatal Necessity, that it should be necessary for the Wellbeing of the Community that our Fellow-creatures should suffer! God grant us Peace to heal all our Divisions, and to take away the Rancour we have now among us! It is confirmed that Lord Nithsdale is escaped. I hope he'll get clear off. I never was better pleased at Anything in my Life, and I believe Everybody is the same.

From many miscellaneous allusions in the Diary we cull one or two of some interest in connexion with the history of British Literature and Science:—

Mr. Congreve and the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II.—I went to Court (Nov. 29, 1714) to enquire of my Mistress's Health, who had been out of Order, and I found her gone a walking. I stayed till she came back. She had walked to Kensington, and the Coaches brought them back again. She thanked me for drinking her Health with Mrs. Clayton at Supper the Night before. I told her I never failed at my Meals drinking hers and my Master's; upon which the Prince said he did not wonder he had such good Health since he came into England, since I took so much Part in it. I told him that, before his coming hither, I and my Children had constantly drunk his Health by the Name of Young Hanover Brave, which was the Title Mr. Congreve had given him in a Ballad. This made him ask who Mr. Congreve was, and so gave me an Opportunity of saying all the Good of Mr. Congreve which I think he truly deserves.

Dr. Samuel Clarke and Bishop Smalldridge.—Nov. 19, 1714.—In the Morning, whilst I was in Waiting, came in my Lady Nottingham. We had just before been talking of Dr. Smalldridge, Bishop of Bristol, who had been praised to the Princess as the greatest Saint upon Earth; but till this Morning she had never known that he was one of Dr. Sacheverel's Speech-makers, and that he had waited upon him all the Time of his Trial. When my Lady Nottingham came in, the Princess addressed herself to her, and said: "We have been talking of Dr. Smalldridge." Upon which the other launched out in his Praise; and says my Mistress: "Here's Dr. Clarke shall be one of my Favourites; his Writings are the finest Things in the World." Says the Countess: "Yes, Madam, his first Writings; but his last are tainted with Heresy." And so she said abundance upon that Subject; and in speaking of his Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, that part relating to Athanasius's Creed, which she called the Test of Religion, she quoted Dr. Smalldridge as an Authority against Dr. Clarke. Mrs. Clayton was by, and said that Dr. Smalldridge, whatever he had said to the Countess, yet had said to her that every private Christian was not obliged to believe every Part of the Athanasian Creed. Notwithstanding this, Lady Nottingham defended her Opinion of Dr. Clarke's being a Heretic as well as she could; and I said to her: "Madam, I have read these Books, and I really see no Cause to accuse him of Heresy, which is a heavy Charge; but I suppose your Ladyship is better acquainted with them than I am. Since you can accuse him, pray quote a Passage out of his Books." To which she answered, drawing herself up as if she had been afraid of Something: "Not I, indeed, I dare not trust myself with the Reading such Books. I'll assure you I never looked into them." "What, Madam?" said I, "Do you undertake to condemn Anybody as a Heretic, or to decide upon a Controversy, without knowing what it is they believe and maintain? I would not venture to do so for all the World." This Dispute happening before the Princess, will hardly be a Step to making her Governess to the young Princesses, which she had asked to be.

Stage-Plays and Dick Steele.—There was a Drawing-room in the Evening (Feb. 14, 1715), and the Duchess of Roxburgh told the Countess of Buckenburgh that the Play the Princess was to go to the next Day was such a One as Nobody could see with a good Reputation. It was *The Wanton Wife* [by Betterton; but better known as *The Amorous Widow*]. I had seen it once; and I believe there were few in Town had seen it so seldom, for it used to be a favourite Play, and often bespoke by the Ladies. I told this to the Princess, who resolved to venture going upon my Character of it. Feb. 15, 1715. Went to the Play with my Mistress; and, to my great Satisfaction, she liked it as well as any Play she had seen; and it certainly is not more obscene than all Comedies are. It were to be wished our Stage was chaster; and I cannot but hope, now it is under Mr. Steele's Direction, that it will mend.

A Glimpse of Sir Isaac Newton.—Sir Isaac Newton and Dr. Clarke came this Afternoon (Feb. 11, 1716), to explain Sir Isaac's System of Philosophy to the Princess. I could not stay to hear them, having left my Lord not well.

These bits of extract will give a sufficient idea of the nature of this entertaining book. It is got up in luxurious taste, with the quaint but pleasing peculiarity of having all the substantive nouns printed with initial capitals, after the German fashion.

ARNOTT'S PHYSICS: NEW EDITION.

Elements of Physics, or Natural Philosophy. Written for General Use, in Plain or Non-Technical Language. By Neil Arnott, M.D., F.R.S., &c., of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, Member of the Senate of the University of London, &c., &c. Sixth and Completed Edition. Part I. (Longman & Co.)

THE announcement of this work will be hailed with satisfaction by a considerable portion of the reading public. First published in 1827, five large editions of it were called for within five years of its publication. It was translated into the principal languages of Europe, and various reprints were made in America. The demand continued, but the author was unwilling to go to press till he could add the chapters on Electricity and Astronomy, which were wanting, as well as bestow a careful revision on the whole. The work has, in consequence, been out of print for thirty years, and copies have often been sold at a large premium. The author's explanation of the delay is given as follows:—

Besides increasing pressure of professional duties, there came a rapid succession of new marvels in advancing science and art, almost changing the state of the world, such as railway travelling, electrical telegraph, steam navigation, and so forth, each of which required to be fully treated in a new edition. Then, the author was requested by the General Board of Health to aid them, by written reports and otherwise, in public sanitary matters. And in 1836, when the Government founded the much-desired University of London, the author had the honour of being appointed a member of the Senate. Among the important labours of this Institution was the arrangement of the courses of study, more extended than heretofore, to be pursued by candidates for the University degrees and honours as suited to the progressing state of society, which has since manifested itself by opening the road to high appointments, civil and military, at home and abroad, through competitive examinations in general knowledge. Owing to such causes the author has had to delay the completion of his work until, by withdrawing from the active duties of his profession, he could command time to finish it to his satisfaction.

This statement is a modest estimate of the public labours of the author in matters bearing upon progress and improvement. His inventions in connexion with heating and ventilation are now widely known, and were honoured by the Royal Society with the Rumford medal, probably never before conferred so thoroughly in consonance with the founder's intention. His water-bed has been proved a great amelioration in many distressing ailments. His inventive power has been displayed in a great variety of other improvements, many of which are described in the volume now published. He has always had the generosity to refrain from restricting the benefit of his discoveries by patents.

But Dr. Arnott is much more than a mere mechanical inventor. The present work shows him to be a man of science, and an expounder of science of rare and extraordinary powers. In a carefully-composed introduction, he maps out the divisions of human knowledge under the four great heads, Physics, Chemistry, Life, and Mind, a division coinciding in the main with the celebrated classification of Auguste Comte, and now familiar to the thinking world from the double start that it received. In the newly-instituted degrees in the University of London, the title of Bachelor of Science is conferred after examination in the great fundamental sciences—Mathematics, Physics,

Chemistry, Biology or Life, and Mental Philosophy. The first draught of this scheme was given by Dr. Arnott, as a member of the Committee of Senate to which the consideration of the new degrees was entrusted. It should also be mentioned to the honour of another member of the same committee, now the Vice-Chancellor of the University—Mr. Grote, the historian—that, although his studies have been directed through a long life to classical literature, he yet co-operated energetically with Dr. Arnott in instituting a degree based upon science alone.

The author, after classifying human knowledge from a comprehensive point of view, proceeds to define the province of Natural Philosophy by a reference to four great fundamental notions expressed by the words *atom, attraction, repulsion, inertia*.

It gives an astonishing but true idea of the nature and importance of methodical Science, to be told that a man, who understands these words,—*viz.*, how the ATOMS of matter by mutual ATTRACTION approach and cling together to form masses, which are solid, liquid, or æriform, according to the quantity or REPULSION of heat among them, and which, owing to their INERTIA or stubbornness, gain and lose motion, in exact proportion to the force acting on them,—understands the greater part of the phenomena of nature; but such is the fact! Solid bodies existing in conformity with these truths exhibit all the phenomena of Mechanics; Liquids exhibit those of Hydrostatics and Hydraulics; Airs, those of Pneumatics.

His illustrations of the utility of the science of Physics to a great variety of professions, including more particularly his own, are happy and cogent. His conviction of the value of the applications to Medicine took the still more decided shape of the offer of a large endowment to his Alma Mater, the Marischal College, Aberdeen, with a view to bringing the truths of Experimental Physics still more efficiently before the minds of students of Medicine.

With regard to the substance and method of the book, we may say, in a few words, that, while it is popular to a very remarkable degree, it was recognised by the first physical philosophers of the day as a work of genuine science. The author has always been associated on an equal footing with the men of highest scientific eminence in the Royal Society, and elsewhere. His peculiar forte, however, has no doubt been to make the truths of the science intelligible to a large class of minds never reached by them before. His plain and perspicuous expression, his abundance of choice and interesting illustrations, gathered from far and near, his warm sympathies for human improvement constantly bursting out, his many original remarks and happy suggestions, and his unsurpassed power of elucidating complicated natural phenomena, were the causes of the great and rapid success of the book. And, although it has been copiously drawn upon by the numerous compendiums that have appeared since it was first published, no one that can obtain access to the fountain-head will be content with anything short of that.

If we were to refer to an easily-quoted example of the author's freshness of view on the hackneyed parts of the subject, we might quote his handling of the Mechanic Powers. He shows that the celebrated "six" powers that had been rooted in men's notions as a kind of divinely perfect number, which it would be sacrilege to add to or to take away from, were merely the more familiar examples of a general idea for converting small masses moved with large velocities into larger masses moved with smaller velocities; and he produces other modes of the same conversion, some of them, if we mistake not, of his own contriving.

His remarks on wheel carriages were especially interesting, and he now adverts with honest pride to the fulfilment of his anticipations of what was possible to be effected by means of the railroad. We can also commend particularly his remarks on fluid support, and the applications that he makes of it to swimming and life-preservers.

As a specimen of the interest occasionally thrown into his illustrations, we make room for the following, on the use of the barometer:—

The marine barometer has not yet been in general use for many years, and the writer of this work was one of a numerous crew who probably owed their preservation to its almost miraculous warning. It was in a southern latitude; the sun had just set with placid appearance, closing a beautiful afternoon, and the usual mirth of the evening watch was proceeding, when the captain's order came to prepare with all haste for a storm. The barometer had begun to fall with appalling rapidity. As yet, the oldest sailors had not perceived even a threatening in the sky, and were surprised at the extent and hurry of the preparations: but the required measures were not completed, when a more awful hurricane burst upon them than the most experienced had ever braved. Nothing could withstand it: the sails, already furled and closely bound to the yards, were riven away in tatters: even yards and masts themselves were seriously disabled. Such, for a few hours, was the mingled roar of the hurricane among the rigging, of the waves around, and of the incessant peals of thunder, that no human voice could be heard, and, amidst the general consternation, even the trumpet sounded in vain. In that awful night, but for the little tube of mercury which had given them warning, neither the strength of the noble ship, nor the skill and energies of the commander, could have availed to save, and not a man would have survived to tell the tale. On the following morning the wind was again at rest, but the ship lay upon the yet heaving waves, an unsightly wreck.

For rendering easy of apprehension what has been always an affair of hopeless complexity, we could also refer to the account of the steam-engine, p. 252.

The principles of Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics have, we venture to say, never been more clearly elucidated or pushed into a greater variety of interesting applications. In Acoustics, Dr. Arnott gave an original and admirable analysis of the alphabetic sounds, and showed its application to relieve the habit of stuttering. On this subject, also, he has adverted with his usual felicity of contrivance to the simplest mode of aiding the ear under partial deafness. The following extract will be read with a painful interest:—

The concave hand held behind the ear aids in a considerable degree as the ear-trumpet does, as may be judged by observing almost any ordinary assembly of listeners, particularly if the speaker has a weak voice or is distant. It may appear strange then that so good a substitute for the hand as is a small concave cup of wood or other light material, or, better still, two such cups joined by an elastic wire and worn as a pair of spectacles are, is not universally used, wherever the need for such assistance exists. The writer of this, during a journey by railway at night, when a window was improperly opened upon him, had inflammation of the throat induced, which spread to the ear and dulled the sense. Finding how useful the hand held behind the ear was, and reflecting that many animals have the power of turning the ears towards any source of sound, he procured two small flat wooden cups, and, joining them by a wire, put them on as described. The result was very satisfactory. He found further that, when pressing these cups forward by the hands against the backs of the ears, or keeping them so forward by a band crossing in front, the useful effect was much increased. The various forms of ear-trumpet act more powerfully than this combination, particularly the long flexible tube with a small trumpet-opening to be held near the mouth of the speaker, while the hearer places the other end to his ear; but all these occupy inconveniently the hands of one or of both parties, while the ear-shells no more incommode than a pair of spectacles.

It will be an agreeable relief to the reader to be told that the misfortune described has not materially abated the cheerfulness of the author's green old age.

The avoidance of technical language, put forward in the title-page as a leading purpose of the work, is certainly carried out to the letter. But this negative striving, coupled as it is with his profusion of interesting and intelligible illustrations, does not fully express the author's realized idea of a popular work on Physics. We must add his stern proclamation, "Mathematics, avaunt!" On this subject he not only

renounces geometrical and algebraical reasonings as being a stumbling-block to the vast multitude of readers, but pronounces their intrusion as an abuse to be remedied. He promises, in his next volume, an important simplification of the substance of Mathematics itself.

If the reader desires to enjoy an effect of contrast, let him compare the present work with the "Outline of Dynamics," just issued, and supported by a "cast" no less powerful than the two distinguished Professors of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow and in Edinburgh. The professors, in this sketch, preparatory to a greater work, have put forward Algebra in great moderation, and they have endeavoured to use language that is simple as well as precise, in expressing the principles of motion. Yet, doubtless, if they found themselves understood by any considerable portion of Dr. Arnott's readers, they would, Phocion-like, apply to their friend Professor Stokes to ask what mistakes they had committed! When a writer feels himself under the necessity of introducing one stiffish algebraic equation, *jacta est alea*; the crowd is dispersed; and he thinks no more of exerting himself for popular intelligibility. Any one that can understand a demonstration on the parabola is above the milk of the word, and only strong meat is provided on his account. We honour such attempts as are occasionally made by our Herschels and Airys to come down to the un-mathematical level, and remain there throughout an entire subject; and, if Professors Thomson and Tait would for once do the same, probably they too would find their reward. A. B.

MISS COBBE ON ENGLISH THEOLOGY.

Broken Lights: an Inquiry into the Present Condition and Future Prospects of Religious Faith. By Frances Power Cobbe. (Trübner.)

THERE are more reasons than one why such a book as this of Miss Cobbe's should receive courteous consideration; but assuredly one reason, sufficient to repress all angry criticism, is to be found in the generous sympathy and admiration which she yet feels towards the Creeds she rejects. Her inquiry refers to England exclusively, and almost exclusively to the Church of England. She calls up, and passes sentence upon, every phase of Anglican belief, and each school might have a good deal to say against her judgment; but we must all admit that the words of kindness with which the condemnation of each is tempered are of a rarely appreciative quality.

Let cordial thanks therefore be first tendered by the present writer (speaking as an English Churchman) for the terms in which Miss Cobbe has spoken of the Church of England, when she describes how "we, who have loosened ourselves with tears and struggles untold from her arms, yet never lose our tenderness for her, never hear a few words of her majestic liturgy, but our hearts grow soft, as at the sound of some dear old tune, and our lips, unbidden, follow out to its close the solemn collect, or stately psalm, or grand sonorous chant of praise." "It were vain and superfluous," adds Miss Cobbe, "to speak of the claims of the Church of England to the respect of the world and the affection of her children. When the day arrives—doubtless yet far distant—when she must share the fate of the rest of all our little systems, 'which have their day and cease to be,' the heritors of the yet more glorious Church of the future will look back to her as having held a place in history with which no other may compare for breadth of doctrine, and for a certain manliness, as well as depth of piety, unique among the sects of Christendom. And to these merits, belonging to the whole Church, the High Church party may lawfully add, on its own account, a strict and scrupulous conscientiousness, a lofty conception of a devoted life, great delicacy and refinement of taste, freedom from many forms of vulgar cant and ignorant prejudice; keen appreciation of the ludicrous, forming a successful barrier against the

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absurdities of many other sects; and, finally, an extent of learning and culture far surpassing that of its rivals. If every son of the Church of England may be a *man* as well as a Christian, the High Churchman has a peculiar right to that other title, hardly less dear to our English ears, a *gentleman* also" (p. 23). Of the "Evangelicals" she thus speaks:—"The faith which began in the reception of a narrow dogma often blooms out into the fullest and sweetest piety. . . . A beautiful type, then, indeed, is presented to our reverence and our affection, so beautiful an one that it is hard for some of us to think of religion and virtue under any other form than that of the gentle saints we have known, who visibly 'walked with God' before our eyes, their lives all holy, and their deaths all joy" (p. 37).

In this kindly spirit Miss Cobbe proceeds to review the principles of all English religious schools. Her method is very systematic. She divides existing beliefs into two classes, which she names the Palæologian and the Neologian—the Palæologian resting on what is ancient, the Neologian embracing what is new. The Palæologian class is subdivided into the High Church School, which reverences the Church, and the Low Church School, which reverences the Bible. The Neologian class is subdivided into First Broad Church and Second Broad Church, with a kind of Second Broad Church Junior in Bishop Colenso. The First Broad Church is represented by "the Rector of Eversley and the Lecturer of Lincoln's Inn;" the Second Broad Church by the Essayists and Dean Stanley.

It is needless to say that none of these parties would be entirely content with this classification and their place in it. We none of us like to be "labelled." It is a wholesome human instinct which kicks against the manipulation of logic. Sometimes you cannot do without a classification of ways of thinking, and then you must be content with some moderate approximation to reality. But Miss Cobbe is by no means averse to work of this kind. She is systematic in her own notions, and expects other people to be systematic in theirs. There is an attractive straightforwardness in her account of her own creed. She has a name, to begin with. She is a Theist. She is not a Christian: bolder than Theodore Parker, she disclaims the honoured title. She believes in three primary truths—God, Virtue, and Immortality. The proofs of these truths she finds in the voice of the human consciousness. "I see them; therefore they are." One feels almost ashamed not to meet so clear and definite a believer on equal ground. We are sure that she does the utmost justice she can to rival creeds. If you do not come neatly into her scheme, it is your fault, not hers.

Naturally the most impracticable school is that which makes the repudiation of system one of its watchwords. When our authoress calls out "First Broad Church," no one answers. "I mean you, Kingsley and Maurice." (Miss Cobbe is the only writer, we believe, except a Mr. Rigg, who has committed the singular error of putting Kingsley before Maurice.) "We do not call ourselves Broad Church; but we are here." "What is your system?" "We have none." "How are you distinguished from High Church and Evangelicals on the one hand, and from the ordinary theological liberals on the other hand?"—They are not ready with short and convenient answers. Miss Cobbe is therefore compelled to answer for them. She gives them "a formula,"—"The Bible and the Church, both interpreted by Reason." And upon this formula she exclaims, "Flat Palæologianism! you look to History for your Christianity, as much as the High Churchman or the Low." Against this sentence, however, she makes the First Broad Church plead, that their theoretic position,—that on which they especially pride themselves,—is the alteration of the old Church doctrines, the names being retained, so as to bring them into harmony with "modern thought." This is the pretension which gives

Mr. Maurice and his followers a claim of courtesy to the title of Neologians. Miss Cobbe shows that it is a very hollow pretension.

Strange as this account must seem to a reader of Mr. Maurice, it has a certain infusion of truth in it. Mr. Maurice has constantly affirmed that he will uphold no religious tradition against any real discoveries of modern science. He professes as much reverence for new truth as for old truth. But as regards modern ways of thinking generally, Mr. Maurice is in the habit of treating them with a defiance which might be deprecated as injudicious. He says to the most enlightened nineteenth-century philosophy, "Your principles are not half so sound as those of St. Paul and St. John. You cannot explain the difficulties of human life half so well as a handful of Jewish fishermen who lived eighteen centuries ago." He says to politicians, "You will find better manuals in the writings of old Hebrew prophets, in the despised Apocalyptic literature of the first century, than in the *Times* or even in the *Saturday Review*." Really, Miss Cobbe would be justified in removing Mr. Maurice from his class, and putting him down as a most obstinate Palæologian. "But," urges Miss Cobbe, "the First Broad Church refuses to adopt the popular notions of the Atonement, of Inspiration, of the Eternity of Punishment. And this is very unjustifiable. Let us have," she asks, in her logical manner, "one thing or the other. The old sense of the old words; or else give up the inspiration of the Scriptures." As to this demand, Miss Cobbe has a very fair, but a very infelicitous, illustration. "Take the case of *Plato*," she says. "What would you think of any one who, in the nineteenth century, refused the traditional interpretation of his philosophy and thought he had found out a truer exegesis?" Miss Cobbe is the most learned of living women—does she not know that the traditional interpretation of Plato has been shown in this present century to be most erroneous? Why, this is a stock illustration of the necessity of the most careful and the most continual study of original writings themselves for those students who would not be misled by ridiculous misrepresentations. Will it be believed that Miss Cobbe says, in so many words, to those who object to current interpretations of the language of St. Paul or St. John or of the Creeds of the Church, "Your pretensions cannot be entertained for a moment. . . . We are not concerned to examine the grounds on which you affirm you have discovered the original doctrines of the Bible. Those which the great mass of Christians have drawn from it for eighteen centuries must either be what God meant them to draw, or else He did not inspire the Book, and we are not interested in the question" (p. 65). "This response," she adds, "is surely logical. There is no visible mode of escaping such a conclusion." If this be logical, Heaven preserve the cause of Bible-study from the influence of logic!

There never was a more astonishing example of the dominion of the modern theory of Biblical Infallibility over the modern mind than this reasoning of Miss Cobbe's. "Either the Bible is infallible," say Dr. Pusey and his friends, "or there is no such thing as Inspiration or Revelation at all." Miss Cobbe makes the same assumption, and adds the further argument, If the Bible was specially given "to teach men the truths of religion, it is impossible God could have failed to convey the meaning He designed them to receive" (p. 65). We might just as well say, If God intended to teach men religion through the sermons of Theodore Parker, it is impossible that He could have failed to procure them unanimous acceptance.

Miss Cobbe, be it observed, does not in the least suppose that the traditional interpretation of the sacred writings is correct. She only denies exceptionally to the First Broad Church the right to appeal to the originals against the current interpretations, and this because they think they vindicate the Scrip-

tures by such corrections. She warmly applauds the Second Broad Church for their Bible criticism, which ought to be equally illicit in their case, because their criticism is, partly by profession, partly in the popular estimation, more damaging to the authority of the Scriptures. But surely the first thing of all is, and the one thing upon which we may all meet,—and it is a whimsical illustration of the condition into which the religious thought of the nineteenth century had fallen, that Professor Jowett should be regarded as almost the discoverer of the principle,—that we should try to understand what the sacred writers themselves meant. Suppose we find errors in the Bible, it will not follow that Jesus of Nazareth was not the Son of God: if we believe on any grounds that He was, we shall be sure to look on the books of the Bible with exceptional reverence.

Unbelievers seem hardly to be aware of the natural influence of such books as those of the New Testament upon the mass of their readers. Theists like Miss Cobbe desire that these books should be read with interest and admiration, and at the same time that they should be regarded as containing a mass of fictions and delusions. Logically, this may be possible, but is it possible in the nature of things? She herself looks on Christ as the great "Regenerator of Humanity;" and she holds, "with approximate certainty, that all the highest doctrines, the purest moral precepts, the most profound spiritual revelations recorded in the Gospels, were actually those of Christ himself;" but that "all that in the Gospels which tends to make Christ a heteroclitic and incomprehensible being, between a God and a man,—a Prophet who preached himself as often as his God,—all that portion of the Gospels we may with most plausibility attribute, if not to the invention, yet at least to the exaggerating homage, of adoring disciples" (pp. 120, 121). That is to say, precisely that teaching which has most abundant parallels in other literature *could not* have been imagined; such language as that of the xviii chapter of St. John is invention. What ordinary mind will read St. John, and acquiesce in this view? We might then suspect that it will yet be found necessary to taboo the Bible to the vulgar, as too dangerous a book. The common people will never learn to distribute their admiration philosophically.

That the most devout religious feeling is compatible with an absolute rejection of historical revelation is proved in one instance by Miss Cobbe's own belief. It will be impossible to understand, without reading her writings, how strong her faith in God is, how earnestly she pleads for a habit of Prayer, how much closer her sympathies are to the life of devout Christians than to the ways of thinking of philosophers. It is professedly as a philosopher and disciple of modern criticism and science that Miss Cobbe rejects Christianity as a grand delusion. But it gives a touch of tenderness to the reverence which her piety and generosity inspire, to think how it would fare with her own system in the arena of "modern thought." Personally, she is sure of honourable recognition; she brings support of a new kind to the cause of unbelief. But can Miss Cobbe persuade herself for a moment that a system which has for its *Credo*, "I believe in the immortality of all human beings whatsoever for no reason except that I feel it to be so," is in exact harmony with the unbelieving philosophy and science of modern times? Even as regards virtue, almost the whole body of the unbelieving moralists deny that it can rest upon intuitive perception. But a personal God who hears and answers Prayer, and guides His children by a watchful Providence, and a happy immortality of progressive perfection for human beings without exception after death,—will the modern thinkers be persuaded *first* to look abroad and to say, "There is no evidence of these things in History," and *then* to look into their own breasts and say, "I see God, I see Immortality, as plainly as I see the sun in the heavens"? J. LL. D.

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THE "UNCLE TOM" OF THE WAR.

Peculiar: A Tale of the Great Transition. By Epes Sargent. Edited by William Howitt. Authorized Edition. Three Volumes. (Hurst and Blackett.)

"PECULIAR" is a Tale of the Great Transition, as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was of the Great Preparation; and the second period is illustrated, if with less power, with almost as much effect as the first. In America "Peculiar" is the book of the day; is being read by all readers, talked of by all talkers, and "heard of" by all listeners. In every society, from the ball-room to the bar-room, from the library to the counting-house—to say nothing of the streets—it is uppermost in men's mouths and minds. So we gather, at least, from the American journals, and Mr. Howitt's exhilarating preface, in which, while introducing the work to the English public, he excites no little curiosity concerning it.

"Peculiar" does not express the nature of a thing, but the name of a man. Its owner, a black slave, born on a plantation, was christened "Peculiar Institution," in deference to the grim humour of his godfather, a drunken overseer. But the name was more pleasant than practicable, and soon became reduced to "Peek"—a comparatively Christian designation, in no danger of being used up as a joke. Peek, however, though a prime mover in the story, is by no means its most prominent character. Its more proper hero—although he does not marry the heroine, which Peek does not either for that matter—is a Mr. Vance, of New Orleans, apparently a portrait from life, who, ostensibly a strong partisan of the South and "the system," devotes his entire career to the destruction of both. Availing himself of every kind of intrigue, and the most ingenious disguises, he assists the escape of slaves with a success which renders him the terror of the planters; and, in many of his enterprises, Peek, who has a talent for helping himself in the same object, is his faithful ally. Both, in addition to their political convictions, have personal wrongs to avenge. Peek has been whipped and otherwise tortured by a succession of masters, and torn away from his wife and family. Vance has been married to a white girl of the highest beauty and culture, but yet a slave by law. She falls into the possession of a brutal slave-lord, and, refusing his importunities, is treated with the greatest cruelty and indignity, and dies from the effects of the lash. Her husband, who has fallen into the power of his master while sharing her flight, receives a similar infliction, notwithstanding that he is, besides being white, a free man. An ample fortune, which he makes by cotton speculations, enables him to work out his revenge. In the course of one of his anti-slavery excursions he meets with a family on board a steamboat, with whom he makes acquaintance. The vessel never reaches its destination, the bursting of the boiler destroying it, with the loss of nearly all on board. Among those drowned is supposed to be the young child of Vance's new friends; but she is in reality saved by an unprincipled slave-catcher, known as Colonel Delancy Hyde, stained so as to resemble a quadroon, and sold at a public auction, where she is bought by Carberry Ratcliff, the master of the unfortunate Estelle. At the school where he places her for her education she is found to be purely white; but no questions are asked, and she is kept at this respectable establishment until Mr. Ratcliff considers that her beauty and accomplishments are developed sufficiently for the purpose he has in view. Then follows a series of adventures, resulting, through the agency of Vance and Peek, in the restoration of Clara to her rights, which include not only liberty, but the succession to an immense fortune, which has been wrongfully withheld from her; while Ratcliff, whom Federal successes have deprived of his own property, meets with the most painful humiliations, and becomes one of General Butler's prisoners at the taking of New Orleans. Clara, once in-

dependent, devotes herself heart and soul to the cause of the Union. We last hear of her at Gettysburg, in the eventful month of July 1863, after the retreat of General Lee, where she betrothes herself to a young Southern gentleman who has forsaken home and friends in order to fight against slavery, and has paid for his heroism with his sight. Peek, who has entered a negro regiment, does gallant service in the same cause, and falls gloriously, after saving the life of a young man who proves to be his son.

The outline of the story—here given in its barest form—will scarcely be considered to possess much novelty; but novelty could scarcely be the main purpose of the author, who pretends merely to illustrate facts, and give them such life as fiction can communicate. Thus we are to consider that the tale is a true one, with the exception of the names and dates; and, in reference to his principal statements, the author does not fail to cite ample authority. It is true that he draws no stronger picture of the evils of slavery than has been drawn by Mrs. Stowe and other writers before him; and his arguments also are for the most part second-hand. But, then, no stronger picture could be drawn, and no stronger arguments are necessary. A system which gives unlimited power on the one side, and compels unlimited submission on the other, must be open to any evil; and a novelist who wished to illustrate such a system would be quite justified in drawing upon his imagination, as far as he dared, for all possible horrors. It is not the practical working of the system, which is not so bad in some places as in others, and might be made much better in all, but the principle that is the real question. The better the system works, the worse the sign. The chief value of "Peculiar" is also its chief attraction. It is a picture of living and breathing persons, with the civil war for a background—a picture full of movement and animation, with a great deal of effective colouring both in scenery and individual character. And, in the latter respect, we must claim for Mr. Sargent a quality rare in novelists who write with a purpose. He does not represent all the fiends on one side, and all the angels on the other. With a great tendency to satirize the pretensions of the "descendants of the cavaliers," he can yet draw a Southern gentleman in kindly colours; and his anti-slavery heroes, on the other hand, are not such saints as to inspire suspicion. Vance—highly cultured and honourable gentleman as he is—will resort to any pretences to gain his ends, and, when he catches his enemy, shows himself so far human as to administer to him a severe castigation. Peek, also, will play any trick, act any part, and tell any lies in order to secure an advantage over his enemies—notwithstanding that, in a compact to which he is pledged, and where he considers himself compromised to truth, he is a strictly honourable man. His character, indeed, many-sided as it is, has a reality seldom met with in partisan works, and particularly rare in negro fiction.

The first meeting of Vance and Hyde gives an idea of those two persons. The scene is the deck of a steamer—the steamer afterwards blown up.

A tall, gaunt, round-shouldered man, dressed in an ill-fitting suit of some coarse, home-made cloth, had ascended the stairs with a lighted cigar in his mouth. One of the waiters of the boat, a bright-looking mulatto, followed him, calling, "Mister! Mister!"

The tall man paid no heed to the call, and the mulatto touched him on the shoulder, and said, "We don't allow smoking on this deck;" whereupon the tall man angrily turned on him, and, with eyes blazing with savage fire, exclaimed: "What air yer at, nigger? Ask my pardon, suss yer, or I'll smash in yer ugly profile, cure!"

"Ask your pardon for what?"

"For darrin' to put yer black hand on me, confound yer!"

The mulatto replied with spirit: "You don't bully this child, mister. I merely did my duty."

"Duty be d—d! I'll stick yer, sure, if ye don't apologise right off!" And the tall man unsheathed a monstrous bowie-knife.

Mr. Onslow approached, and mildly interposed with the remark, "It was natural for the waiter to touch you, since he couldn't make you hear."

"Who the devil air you, sir?" said the tall man. "I reckon I kn settle with the nigger without no help of yourn."

"Yes," said another voice; "if the gentleman demands it, the nigger must ask his pardon."

Mr. Onslow turned, and, to his surprise, beheld the stranger with the opera-glass.

"Really, sir," said Mr. Onslow, "I hope you do not wish to see a man degrade himself merely because he isn't white like ourselves."

"The point can't be argued, sir," said the stranger, putting his glass in his pocket. Then seizing the mulatto by the throat, he thrust him on his knees. "Down, you black hound, and ask this gentleman's pardon."

To everybody's surprise, the mulatto's whole manner changed the minute he saw the stranger; and, sinking on his knees, he crossed his arms on his breast, and, with downcast eyes, said, addressing the tall man, "I ask pardon, sir, for putting my hand on you."

"Wall, that's enough, nigger! I pardon yer," said the mollified tall man, returning his bowie-knife to its sheath. "Niggers mus' know thar places—that's all. Ef a nigger knows his place, I'd no more harm him nor I'd harm a val'able hoss."

The mulatto rose and walked away; but with no such show of chagrin as a keen observer might have expected; and the tall man, turning to him of the opera-glass, said, "Sir, yer a high-toned gemmleman; an' cuss me but I'm proud of yer acquaint. Who mowt it be I kn call yer, sir?"

"Vance, of New Orleans," was the reply.

"Mr. Vance, I'm yourn. I know'd yer mus' be from the South. Yer mus' liquor with me, Mr. Vance. Sir, yer a high-tone gemmleman. I'm Kunnle Hyde—Kunnle Delancy Hyde. Virginia-born, be Gawd! An' I'm not ashamed ter say it! My ahnches'tors cum over with the caval'ers in King James's time—yes, sir-r-r! My father was one of the largest slave-owners in the hull State of Virginia—yes, sir-r-r! Lost his propetty, every d—d cent of it, sir, through a low-lived Yankee judge, sir!"

The colonel—who might, the author says, be called a cavalier in so far that his father was a horsedealer—afterwards reforms—that is to say, he helps to expose Ratcliff, and changes sides in the war. Ratcliff himself is a "bold, bad man," who would have been a Legree in a lower station of life: as it is, he emulates to no small extent that representative monster. Charlton, a lawyer, who has succeeded to Clara's property in consequence of her supposed death, presents no characteristics very distinct from those of other selfish grasping men, capable of any amount of moral cruelty. Clara can scarcely fail to attract the reader; but we fancy that her friend Laura, who is not troubled with high principles, and is accessible to small vanities and jealousies, would be generally pronounced more "natural." The newest—and perhaps the truest—sketch of character in the book is Pompilard, the cheerful, kind-hearted speculator, who makes fortunes only to unmake them again, but who never loses his youthful elasticity, his clear complexion, and the delicate care inevitable in his attire. His friend Mr. Malony is also fresh from nature; and it is doubtful whether a pleasanter pair to be ruined with could be found in many works of fiction.

The parting between Clara and Vance indicates feelings on both sides that the writer has not allowed to develop; for the very proper reason, doubtless, that the gentleman, though still in his prime, must have been something like a quarter of a century older than the lady!

"And is there nothing I can do, Mr. Vance, to let you see that I have some little gratitude for all that you have done for me?"

"Ah! I shall quote Rochefoucault against you, if you say that. 'Too great eagerness to requite an obligation is a species of ingratitude.' All that I've done is but a partial repayment of the debt I owed your mother's father; for I owed him my life. Besides, you pay me every time you help the brave fellow whose wound or whose malady was got in risking all for country and for justice."

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"We must think of each other often," sighed Clara.

"That we cannot fail to do," said Vance. "There are incidents in our past that will compel a frequent interchange of remembrances; and to me they will be very dear. Besides, from every soul of a good man or woman, with whom I have ever been brought in communication (either by visible presence or through letters or books), I unwind a subtle filament which keeps us united, and never fails. I meet one whose society I would court, but cannot—we part—one thinks of the other, 'How indifferent he or she seemed!' or 'Why did we not grow more intimate?' And yet a friendship that shall outlast the sun may have been unconsciously formed."

"You must write me," said Clara.

"I'm a poor correspondent," replied Vance; "but I shall obey. And now my watch tells me I must go. I start in a few hours for Washington."

They strolled back to the house. Vance took leave of all the inmates, not forgetting Esha. He went to Hyde's cottage, and had an affectionate parting with that worthy; and then drove to a curve in the road where Clara stood waiting solitary to exchange the final farewell.

It was on an avenue through the primeval forest, having on either side a strip of greensward edged by pine-trees, odorous and thick, which had carpeted the ground here and there with their leafy needles of the last year's growth, now brown and dry.

The mild, post-equinoctial sunshine was flooding the middle of the road, but Clara stood on the sward in the shade. Vance dismounted from his carriage and drew near. All Clara's beauty seemed to culminate for that trial. A smile adorably tender lighted up her features. Vance felt that he was treading on enchanted ground, and that the atmosphere swam with the rose-hues of young romance. The gates of Paradise seemed opening, while a Peri, with hand extended, offered to be his guide. Youth and glad Desire rushed back into that inner chamber of his heart sacred to a love ineffably precious.

Clara put out her hand; but why was it that this time it was her right hand, when heretofore, ever since her rescue in New Orleans, she had always given the left?

Rather high up on the wrist of the right was a bracelet; a bracelet of that soft, fine hair familiar to Vance. He recognised it now, and the tears threatened to overflow. Lifting the wrist to his lips he kissed it, and then, with a "God keep you!" entered the carriage, and was whirled away.

"It was the bracelet, not the wrist, he kissed," sighed Clara.

The least judicious parts of the work are those which relate to the vexed question of spiritualism. The principal characters are all believers, and Peek in particular has been guided in his career by the revelations of a medium. As many readers are certain to differ with the author upon this subject, his work will probably be condemned, not only upon this account, but for faults which it does not possess. As a picture of life during the "Great Transition," and an exposition of the evils of slavery, few could deny it very decided merits.

AN AUSTRALIAN TREATISE ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Plutology; or, the Theory of the Efforts to Satisfy Human Wants. By W. E. Hearn, LL.D., Professor in the University of Melbourne. (Macmillan & Co.)

"PLUTOLOGY" is the perhaps rather affected title by which Professor Hearn chooses to designate the science of Political Economy. It is doubtless easy to pick holes in the old-fashioned title. Neither the adjective "political" nor the substantive "economy" may be rightly applied. The name may give rise to false anticipations both as to the class of problems to be investigated, and as to the method by which their solution is to be attempted. However true these objections may be, we submit that they are not really to the point. When a certain body of truths has been collected, and when a universally accepted name has been affixed to it, it matters remarkably little whether it was originally appropriate or inappropriate. Perhaps we might find by an etymological inquiry that the term mathematics implied a wrong conception of the sciences to which

it belongs; but it would be absurd to alter it on that account. It has, at any rate, the historical interest of marking the view taken by the first investigators. If we are to change the name of every science as the point of view from which we regard it changes, a progress in science must involve a constant confusion of nomenclature. The use of a name is to raise a distinct notion of the thing to which it refers, and not to sum up a theory about the thing; and consequently custom is a better ground for giving names than etymology. In fact, the whole question may be summed up by saying that it is tolerably certain that people will continue to call Political Economy Political Economy, and will not call it Plutology, however much certain individuals may grumble. We do not think it necessary to add that perhaps it would not be very hard to discover sins of omission or commission even in the word Plutology.

We are, however, glad to infer from the work before us that, under whatever name, the science of Political Economy attracts students in Melbourne. Certainly, judging from the work before us, they have a Professor well qualified to excite an interest in the subject. Political Economy rests under a certain imputation of dulness. We believe that no imputation can be less deserved. It has been incurred for the obvious reason that, whilst treating of matters of the deepest interest to all, it is supposed to exclude all considerations but those derived from the play of hard and selfish motives. This character has been enhanced by doctrines attributed to some of the greatest names in the literature of Political Economy—doctrines which, being really destructive of a deal of sentimental nonsense, are assumed to be equally destructive of really noble sentiment. The close connexion between this selfish science and all intelligent effort for the bettering of human society is a sufficient answer to these attacks. Any writer on the science who clearly expounds this connexion will vindicate himself from the charge of endorsing hard-hearted and degrading views of life. A writer who also keeps in mind the necessity of illustrating his abstract doctrines by a constant reference to facts will weary no intelligent reader. It may be desirable to devote some space to what we may call pure Political Economy—to the statement of dry formulæ approximating as nearly as possible to the lively truths of algebraists. But it is always possible to relieve these dreary investigations by applying them at every point to the most interesting facts of the time—an application which is equally necessary as a test of their accuracy and as a relief to their dulness.

The chief merit of Mr. Hearn's work is the skill with which he has thus clothed the dry bones of what Mr. Carlyle calls "the dismal science" with apt and varied illustration. He shows a wide range of reading from which to draw apposite examples of the main principles discussed. He is never at a loss to bring an abundance of quotations to bear from English, American, and French writers on the subject. What is still better, he makes good use of actual observation of the economical peculiarities of a new country. Many of the main principles of Political Economy are of necessity exhibited in new lights, and their truth tested by new conditions, in America or Australia. We have opportunities there of seeing society, as it were, built up from its foundation. We can trace the origin and gradual development of the mechanism which in England presents itself only in more fully elaborated forms. Thus Mr. Hearn displays special interest in explaining the various aids to industry produced by division of labour. Adam Smith's illustration of pin-making was so fatally felicitous that it has almost (we say it reverently) become a bore. In the minds of many people we believe that Political Economy is reducible to two propositions—1st, That Free Trade is a mystic term, justifying by a certain magic every measure to which its name can be rightly or wrongly applied;

and, 2ndly, that 100 workmen can make (say) 1000 times more pins, if one makes the heads and the other the points, than they will if the same man makes heads and points too. Certainly we have rarely opened, and scarcely expect ever to open, any treatise on the subject without having one more calculation about pin-making. It would be some relief if the next gentleman would substitute even needles for the everlasting pins. Mr. Hearn is not superior to the temptation of the pins, although he supplies us with many other illustrations, especially one very imposing one concerning woollen coats, in which mules, looms, tenters, beazles, gigs, billies, bobbins, and other terms of art are treated on terms of almost unpleasing familiarity. The principle of which this division of labour is a special instance will receive full illustration in the growth of a new colony, and to it Mr. Hearn has naturally devoted a very large part of his work. The first colonist must be somewhat in the Robinson Crusoe stage, and be his own farmer, butcher, carpenter, clergyman, and undertaker. The progress of society will be marked by the gradual distribution of these different functions amongst distinct classes. Thus, Mr. Hearn mentions a striking instance to be found in the settlement of waste land. The American settlers have, without any explicit understanding, made a distinct occupation of the preliminary clearing of the wilderness. So great, he says, is the skill acquired by persons who follow this business that no advantage of capital will enable an ordinary settler to compete with them. They go, we are told, into the bush with nothing but an axe and a camp-kettle, erect a small hut, and commence the task of clearing. In a few years the progress of settlement brings other settlers into the neighbourhood; and they then sell their improvements and again move off several miles in advance of the tide of population, repeating the same process as often as they are overtaken by it. In the same way, in Australia, there is a class of men who devote themselves mainly to the search for gold-fields, and who, when they have found a promising claim, sell their interest to those who follow them. Thus the ordinary miner is saved the loss of time and trouble and the expense of searching for a favourable locality for his exertions.

By following out this principle, and tracing its various consequences, Mr. Hearn succeeds in exhibiting some of the established truths of the science with much force. We may consider what he calls the "social organism" as a big workshop, in which the celebrated pin is replaced by the various products of human industry, and the labourers who make the pins' heads and points by the various classes who contribute to the result. We cannot, says Mr. Hearn, following a remark of Comte, conceive of a more marvellous spectacle than the regular and constant convergence of an innumerable multitude of human beings concurring in many ways in the same general development without concert or even consciousness on the part of most of them. The various questions which arise amongst the different members of this tacit and spontaneous partnership introduce the discussion of the principles by which wages, profits, and rents are determined. As the development progresses, we have to consider the more complicated contrivances of co-operation and exchange, by which the productive powers of this great partnership are increased, and its products divided and distributed amongst the different shareholders. From this point of view Mr. Hearn shows forcibly the absurdity of the popular sneers against the science. He tells us very truly that man wants a good deal here below, and that he wants that good deal as long as possible. He says, with truth, that there is nothing immoral in such a view, and that the objection to it arises from a confusion between apathy and content. We should be compelled, by following out the legitimate conclusion from such objections, to prefer Quashee and his pumpkins, or the

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almost equally contemptible St. Simeon Stylites, to the honest English workman—a conclusion at any rate revolting to Englishmen. The clamour against competition is exposed with equal sense. The machinery by which the losses as well as the gains of individuals are diffused over society at large, and a fair day's wages secured by a fair day's work, can only be confounded by wilful stupidity with selfishness in a bad sense of the term. To annihilate competition, it would be only necessary to eliminate all the ordinary motives from human nature, and supply a new working power.

These discussions, however, lie, as it were, upon the outside limits of the science. It is still necessary to insist upon them occasionally and to enforce them with new illustrations, because they are still occasionally ignored. It is of more importance to say a few words upon the author's exposition of rather more recondite theorems. There are certain statements to which we instinctively look in a work on Political Economy in order to determine the orthodoxy of the writer. We are as anxious to know whether he is sound upon the theory of rent, and whether he admits that the value of an article depends upon its cost of production, as Dr. Pusey would be to determine whether a theological author ventures to express a hope for the ultimate happiness of all mankind. Upon his statements of such points depends our reading his book in a calmly acquiescent frame of mind or in a controversial, though, we hope, a judicial spirit.

We are glad to report that Mr. Hearn is, on the whole, but little tainted by heterodoxy. If he would not quite sign a set of articles extracted from the works of Mr. Mill, he cannot be considered as deviating into any unpardonable paths of error. His worst fault in our eyes is that he shows too strong an inclination towards the backslidings of Mr. Carey with regard to rent. He has, we admit, some natural temptations to deviate from the strict path. Mr. Carey, as an observer in a new country, looked at some questions from the point of view naturally adopted by Mr. Hearn. The fact that the first settlers do not take the richest land, but that most easily cleared and most accessible, might, no doubt, be apparently opposed to some of the statements made by such writers as Ricardo, and drawn from an observation of old countries. In our opinion—though we have not space to argue a question which has been already argued almost superabundantly—the difficulty arises partly from confusions between the historical order and the order supposed in merely hypothetical cases put by way of illustration, partly from the use by the earlier writers of words naturally applicable to England, but requiring a certain qualification when applied to other countries. Mr. Hearn has certain private difficulties of his own, from the arrangement of his book, which seem not to give their proper importance in the social order to the proprietors of natural agents. He has sacrificed to the claims of an apparent simplicity some of the real complications of his subject. We are, however, satisfied with the concessions he makes to the truth of Ricardo's theory, as stated by Mr. Mill.

On the whole, we are able sincerely to thank Mr. Hearn for an able and very interesting work. It would be an insufficient substitute for the ordinary treatises. It passes with too light a step over many of the complications and difficulties ordinarily encountered in the theory of rent, value, and other allied subjects. A student who depended upon it would find himself at a loss to explain many of the special problems which Mr. Hearn has, in our opinion, treated with too much contempt. He is so anxious to remain in the region of wider generalizations that he has not gone sufficiently into the more thorny paths trodden by less ambitious writers. He has, therefore, composed his book too exclusively of the matter which other men reserve for their final moral, and for the illustration of their general principles. At the same time, it is a book to

excite great interest in the subject of which it treats, and to suggest many lines of thought and investigation the fuller indication of which would, we regret, be incompatible with the demands of our space. L. S.

TESTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A Few Words on Clerical Subscription in the Church of England. By Viscount Amberley. Reprinted, with Alterations and Additions, from the *North British Review*. (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.)

A Plea for the Abolition of Tests in the University of Oxford. By Goldwin Smith. (Oxford: Wheeler and Day.)

NO doubt it will be found by the Commission now occupied in revising the terms of Clerical Subscription, that this, like many other practical matters, opens up the deepest problems of moral and political science. The question of subscription belongs, indeed, to ethics and politics rather than to theology. Lord Amberley has very properly claimed it as a subject in which a young politician might flesh his maiden sword. His able and high-minded paper is a protest against Clerical Subscription not merely as futile and annoying, but as essentially unvarnished and immoral, and therefore as injurious in a high degree to the soundness of our national life.

It has been the policy of the liberal party in the Church to insist upon a wide and comprehensive interpretation of all the doctrinal terms by which the clergy are bound. Lord Amberley inveighs indignantly against this policy as being virtually an encouragement of falsehood. He is in favour of the utmost stringency in the interpretation of terms, and complains that the liberal bishops, and writers like Dean Stanley and Dr. Vaughan, who advise young men to take orders on the understanding that subscription only implies a general conformity, are really putting pitfalls in the way of their honesty. We entirely agree with Lord Amberley in objecting to the present system of subscription, and we think it would be much better to abolish it altogether than to frame some easier and more reasonable forms. But we cannot concur with him in the offence he takes at a liberal construction of existing subscriptions. If, as he assumes, it is obviously impossible in the nature of things that a man can agree to all the Articles or approve of all the Prayer-book, his argument would go further than the act of subscription—it would touch the common use of the liturgy. Extreme theories as to the peculiarities of individual minds, and extreme demands as to a uniform acceptance of words and propositions, would apparently make it impossible to minister in the Church, and in fact would make common worship itself impossible. Well, Lord Amberley would say, truth is the highest consideration; let us not subordinate truth to liturgies or churches. But, at the risk of seeming to open the door to sophistry, we must observe that there is a certain pliability in words for which Lord Amberley does not make reasonable allowance. It is impossible that the same words should always mean exactly the same thing. There is an interdependency of ideas which must affect the sense of words. Every one knows that the meaning of this or that phrase will often depend upon the context. Different principles of theology will give different meanings, without the slightest tampering with truth, to the same word. Numberless examples might be given. Thus one man will say, "I take sacrifice to mean the punishment of a substitute;" another will say, "I take sacrifice to mean an offering;" and both, whilst holding very different opinions, might honestly sign the same article involving some statement about sacrifice. It is true that this weakens the force of subscription indefinitely; but it is a perversion of the principle of a liberal construction, when Lord Amberley assumes that it can only mean that a clergyman professes to believe what he does not believe. It may be doubted whether, as a matter of fact, any

single clergyman who can comfortably fulfil the other conditions of ministering in the Church, is unable to put such an allowable interpretation upon the Articles as may fairly warrant his expressing agreement with them.

Lord Amberley would reply that to make thirty-nine articles express the faith of High Church, Low Church, and Broad Church, plainly implies, at the very least, some straining of their language, and that from such straining a sensitive conscience would shrink. He courageously undertakes the vindication of "scruples," and maintains against Dr. Vaughan that it is a sign of a healthy conscience to have them, and that no man of honour ought to act against them. He ascribes all disregard of scruples to the force of temptation—a force which ought to be resisted by an honourable man. It is dangerous as well as unfeeling to make light of scruples, but it is nevertheless true that a higher duty, as well as a temptation, often urges us not to make too much of a small matter. Suppose, for example, that a young man had a real call to the ministry, and heartily approved of everything in the Prayer-book except the Prayer for Rain. It would seem monstrous to almost every one that he should let this difficulty keep him out of his true work. It is a mistake to suppose that the smaller stumbling-blocks belong only to the clerical profession. They are at least as troublesome in the career of a lawyer or of a politician. The difficulties which constitute scruples have a very singular and important office in the moral discipline of life. The most scrupulous character is confessedly not the noblest type of honesty; a "weak conscience" is rather to be respected than to be desired. We are not driven to choose between moral priggishness and a sophisticated habit of mind: the true protection from both is in a severely conscientious honesty as to matters of real importance. Clergymen ought certainly to be examples of integrity to other men, but they ought not to be the readiest to throw up the work of life for a trifle.

Professor Goldwin Smith's pamphlet is written in the scholarly slashing style which makes him so effective in logical controversy, and with that opinionative recklessness which is apt to do an injury to the side he espouses. He aims at setting the lay members of the University free from all tests. Clergymen of an established Church he considers to be consigned to hopeless slavery, being absolutely forbidden by the State to inquire. How much freer the clergy would be, if instead of being subject to the tyranny of the judicial Committee of the Privy Council, they were urged forward in the paths of unrestricted inquiry by a Convocation or a General Assembly or a Conference!

MR. FORSTER'S LIFE OF ELIOT.

Sir John Eliot: A Biography. 1590-1632. By John Forster. In Two Volumes. (Longman & Co.)

THESE volumes are a very striking example of what may yet be done by well-directed labour and research towards the further illustration of one of the most important and best-known periods of English History. Hallam describes Sir John Eliot as "the most illustrious confessor in the cause of liberty whom that time produced;" and it is impossible even to glance at the leading position he occupied in the first three parliaments of Charles the First's reign, the noble stand he made on behalf of popular rights against the determined encroachments of arbitrary power, and the fatal court-persecution that followed, without feeling that the description is amply justified. Yet hitherto have we had no such detailed account of his career but that the ordinary student of history is left in uncertainty as to some of the most important actions of his public life, although in those most critical years he led with almost unexampled eloquence and ability the liberal opposition in the Commons which culminated in Buckingham's impeachment. Hume only mentions his name two or three

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times, and dismisses his great services in less than half-a-dozen sentences. Even where his career had been made the subject of special investigation, as by the elder D'Israeli, the only result was a tissue of misrepresentations that covered him with wholly unmerited reproach. No biography of Eliot existed even to the extent of a dozen lines in the most complete Biographical Dictionary that had appeared until his present biographer, Mr. Forster, gave a short sketch of his life in his "Statesmen of the Commonwealth" thirty years ago. That, however, was necessarily meagre and imperfect, leaving many obscure but most important points in his personal and public history unexplained. And it almost seemed as though the name and fame of the champion of constitutional freedom, who in those troublous times laid, with all the firmness and moderation of a great statesman, a secure basis for the complete triumph of law over arbitrary power that followed, would permanently remain without any adequate vindication. Meanwhile it appears that, during the whole of these two centuries in which Sir John Eliot was the victim of alternate neglect and misrepresentation, there was carefully treasured at Port Eliot, the Cornish seat of the family, a mass of his manuscripts, consisting of his familiar correspondence with the great leaders of the Parliamentary cause, such as Hampden, Selden, Grenville, Digges, Marten, and others; an elaborate memoir, with innumerable abstracts of speeches not elsewhere reported, of the first and least known parliament of Charles's reign; full notes taken by Eliot in the House of Commons of the principal incidents of the second parliament; full reports of no less than twenty important speeches delivered by Eliot himself, and revised copies of those which are reported,—the whole throwing a full and steady light on the detailed history of those critical years, and clearing up everything that has hitherto been obscure in the personal and public life of Sir John Eliot. With the exception of about a dozen letters from the Eliot correspondence, so imperfectly deciphered by Mr. D'Israeli as to be almost useless, no part of this invaluable manuscript treasure had been turned to account for historical purposes. Two years ago, however, Earl St. Germans, the head and lineal representative of the Eliot family, entrusted to Mr. Forster, for his unreserved use, the whole of these family papers; and in these elaborate and interesting volumes, the first biography of Sir John Eliot so called, he has amply repaid the trust. The papers could indeed hardly have fallen into better hands, Mr. Forster having taken the pains to decipher every fragment of these multitudinous manuscripts, and having embodied in his work, either textually or in substance, the whole of the materials thus afforded for the elucidation of Sir John's own career, as well as of the general history of the time. The result may best be stated in Mr. Forster's own words:—

For the personal characteristics of Sir John Eliot, established by the papers thus given to the world, the biography will speak sufficiently. Few public men have suffered more from evil party-speaking. The indignity the king would have offered to his body after death, royalist writers persisted in fixing on his memory. But the veneration and affection of his countrymen may be given now to an unsullied name. Few characters could have stood the test of the sudden masses of light here poured upon him; yet no blot appears, and no brightness fades. Under a pressure which even old friends and associates joined to make it painful to resist, he kept to the close his faith and constancy; he calmly underwent his martyrdom; the last utterances that escaped from his prison were the expression of his belief that upon the abandonment or maintenances of the privileges of her Parliament would turn the future misery or glory of England; and he deserved, if ever man did, that her constitutional historian should have singled him out and set him apart as the most illustrious confessor in the cause of liberty whom that time produced.

We have thus at length a biography of Eliot worthy of the place he occupied as a patriot, a statesman, and a parliamentary leader.

Sir John Eliot was born on the 20th of April, 1590, at Port Eliot, an old priory converted into a family seat, situated near the ancient town of St. Germans in Cornwall. He died a pensioner in the Tower on the 27th of November, 1632, having been sent there for his determined resistance to the illegal designs of the court. It would be impossible, of course, to sketch even an outline of the great public events, in which he took a leading part, that were crowded into his short, but most active and eventful life. Mr. Forster has discovered that he sat in Parliament as early as 1614, but the first public office he filled was that of Vice-Admiral of Devonshire, to which he was appointed in 1619. This, it need hardly be said, was a very important office for any man to fill who chose to discharge its duties with conscientious firmness and vigour. The vice-admiral represented in this particular district the chief of the naval administration, being himself judge as well as administrator and captain. He pressed men for the public service at sea, boarded pirate ships, decided the lawfulness of prizes, and adjudged salvage claims for wrecks. In those days, as Mr. Forster reminds us, when every part of the Channel was swept by pirates, and losses and damage at sea were perpetual, not a little of the personal security of the inhabitants of the coast depended on the honesty, capacity, and spirit with which a vice-admiral discharged his office. Sir John Eliot devoted himself to his duties with conscientious zeal and signal administrative ability, sweeping the sea of pirates, punishing evil-doers, and protecting effectually the commercial marine within his jurisdiction. The vigorous discharge of his official duties, combined with his lofty integrity in refusing to enrich himself by the sale of justice, as was too frequently done by the highest officials of that day, exposed him to the jealousy and hatred of the subordinate officers with whom he acted, and in the end concentrated against him the fixed displeasure of his superior officer, Buckingham, the great favourite, the Lord High Admiral of the kingdom. It was in discharge of his official duties that he discovered the malpractices of this profligate statesman, obtaining the evidence of his widespread treachery and corruption on which was founded the bill of impeachment against him Eliot afterwards preferred in Parliament. He did not, however, at this time confine himself to local affairs, being returned member for Newport in the last two parliaments of James's reign, and taking an active part in all the more serious business of the House. One of the most remarkable of his early speeches, looked at from a modern point of view, is one against monopolies and impositions on trade by royal prerogative. In this striking address it will be seen he anticipates the main arguments of our own day in favour of a liberated commerce.

By detailed examples he went on to show that impositions and monopolies were a weakening to the state by diminishing both the strength and power which naturally it possessed. It might appear many ways. "First, by disheartening the subjects, and making them not only less able, but less affected; for the rule is *potestas humana radicitur in voluntatibus hominum*. Secondly, by impoverishing the subject and lessening his treasures, which are the nerves and sinews of occasion. For the gain to individuals is substituted for good to the general. The treasures brought in by the merchant are not of his own; and he, being discouraged in his benefit by the great charge of trade, wholly neglects it, or retires it to some special place or thing that may satisfy his own particular without intention of the common good. Of this we have had too much and late experience. Thirdly, they are a manifest weakening of the state in the decay of our navy. For, as the trade declines, the goodness and number of our ships must needs impair; of those ships which have been heretofore so famous, which have been heretofore so fearful to all our enemies, even with their name or sight obtaining victories. However of late they may not have been so fortunate, the fault was not theirs. They are still that wooden wall that must defend us, if there be cause, or the ancient oracle that so prophesied for the Athenians will speak us lost! Methinks this should of itself,

without more reason, sufficiently disprove these impositions, and dissuade their use." But the eloquent vice-admiral had a more startling argument in reserve. "Yet with the favour of your patience," he went on, "I will, in the third place, a little further urge in proof of my supposition, that they are likewise unprofitable to the imposer. This may seem a harder task; because experience will not yield to reason, and for the most part we look but to the present, not heeding what is to come or what hath past. Yet in this, if we will but consult our memories, and view the times before us, comparing them with those former, and then suffer our judgments to weigh with reason what is like to follow by consequence from both, I doubt not but we shall derive something to show these impositions, these fair-looking monsters, not upon all parts alike. In the face I confess they are fair, and promise much. They are a clear addition of a new income, where nothing was before. They are a pure creation to those that are to have them. To them they seem at first as growing out of nothing, being raised so insensibly as they perceived it not. But they are as the rib taken from the man's side, which did both weaken and deceive him. So it is in these. When we have had time and experience to view their back parts well, there we find them altered. *Mulier formosa superne desinit in pisces.*"

At that time the great staple both of the north and west of England was the woollen cloth trade, which had been fostered for centuries by legislative acts intended to promote its interests. It was now, however, in a great state of depression, and it therefore furnished an apt illustration of Eliot's general argument.

Here the restrictions on exports, met by corresponding prohibitions in the States of Holland and other countries, had operated most disastrously throughout all the great cloth districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire. Nor less, Eliot now had undertaken to show, had they proved disastrous to the king's revenue. "Take any large trade," he said, "and consider how it stood for its commodities before they became severally charged with impositions. Then compare it with the present condition and state it now stands in, and you will find the small increase to revenue that such additions make. The trade of cloth shall speak it for the rest. As it is the greatest, it may well deserve most credit. Was the king's benefit ever so much in that, now so heavily burdened, as when it paid but the noble of the pack? Surely no! And those that will, may see it both in the effect and reason. For that easiness made the merchant's benefit more, while yet he sold the cheaper. That it was which so enlarged the vent beyond sea, where now, for the price, others under-creep us, and so forestall our markets. From 80,000 they have brought us down to 40,000 cloths a year; and as it is in this so it is in all. The greatness of the charges, lessening the merchant's benefit, discourages him from trade, and makes him to desist, and every man so lost to commerce is lost to the king. Projectors fatten upon individual loss, but the king and the state are weakened. His Majesty derives profit not from heavy duties on some, but cheapness in all. The number it is that will supply his Majesty's profit, if there be vent, and not only with advantage outgo all projects in that particular, but with an infinite enriching to the whole kingdom, not only in the commodities, but in the labours of our men, to make them more industrious who now stand idle and do devour us. The town of Amsterdam can give us good testimony in this. There, as I am credibly informed, their customs come to more than in all England, and yet the proportion and rate not a third part of ours. What is the cause of this? The easiness of the charge. It is that which does not only quicken their own but draws other merchants thither. For, wherever the merchants' benefit is most, there they resort; and especially that nation whose inclination hither we may easily discern. And would it not then be so with us upon the like reason? Yes, and much more. Much more; as we exceed in many opportunities and advantages which they affect and study, but possess not. Our harbours are more, our harbours are better, our harbours are nearer in the course and way of trade. And that which they fear there, the danger of an enemy, in whose view they pass into their own country, our coast is free from. So that, abate the customs, and they will be soon drawn hither. Here they will come to make their staples; and herein his Majesty shall not only gain by the multitude of exotic importations, but by the expectation of the same

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commodities that will pass hence to serve our neighbours. Their example, too, with the same reason, will likewise stir our merchants; and this I conceive to be a clear demonstration of my third argument in proof of my opinion."

The two other greatest speeches of the first volume are one on Supply in the second parliament of Charles's reign, in which Eliot showed, by precedents from the time of the Plantagenets that Parliament was not only entitled to refuse supplies before the grievances of the country had been redressed, but that it had actually done so on several occasions. This speech excited against him the bitter hostility of the king and court, and, combined with his other great speech against Buckingham, led to his being sent to the Tower for the first time, from which he was, however, speedily released on the demand of Parliament. The second volume of Mr. Forster's work is almost wholly occupied with the all-important proceedings of Charles's third parliament, in which Eliot was virtually leader of the constitutional party, and which ended in his incarceration in the Tower, from which he was released only by death.

UTILITARIANISM.

Utilitarianism Explained and Exemplified.
(Longman & Co.)

Laws of Nature the Foundation of Morals. By David Rowland. (Murray.)

WE hope that the sin of ingratitude is not incurred in confessing that we cannot include among our numerous obligations to Mr. John Stuart Mill the lumbering polysyllable which stands at the head of this article, and which he informs us was brought into use by him. We do not know of any other single word, however, which expresses the doctrine that Virtue is the handmaid of Enjoyment, or, to put it in a form less liable to misconception, that morality is sufficiently explained by showing it to be a system of laws necessary for the general happiness. This definition, we presume, would be accepted by the distinguished exponent of the doctrine whose work has called forth both volumes at present under our notice, as well as by the most ardent opponents of that doctrine. We leave the name, therefore, and turn to the thing.

In speaking of both volumes under our notice as protests against Mr. Mill's book on Utilitarianism, we are directly describing the first alone. The second, though the smallest in bulk, is widest in scope, and is the continuation of a volume on "those principles in human nature which are the causes of moral evil," which was published before the papers on Utilitarianism began to appear in *Fraser's Magazine*. Still, we are doing no injustice to both books as describing them as the echo which an original thinker awakens in dissentient minds. We have been surprised at the absence of a stronger reaction of this kind. Mr. Mill's latest work, and from some points of view—for it alone of his valuable writings enters on what Kant calls "the realm of ends"—his most important, has appeared to us one peculiarly open to attack. Unlike its predecessors, it presents views concerning which there is more to be said by those who reject the author's conclusion than the simple statement that they also reject his premisses. And the professed aim of the first-mentioned writer, and implied subject-matter of the second, led us to hope that this counter-statement, in some respects so obvious, had found an utterer. We cannot say, however, that either volume has supplied us with what we hoped to find. The first contains the strangest series of *ignoratio elenchi* with which it has been our fortune to meet in the field of controversy which supplies that fallacy with so fruitful a soil; the second, in as far as it is shaped by opposition to a particular scheme, betrays a considerable misconception as to what that scheme is. Nor do we perceive that the author's object—to show the moral laws as implied in the constitution of society—could be distinguished from the Utilitarian theory, or indeed, looking on it as a statement of fact, from any other. He has read the books most

worth reading on the subject, and the volume contains many passages of much value concerning it; but it must be confessed that these are all quotations. Under these circumstances we venture to enlarge the limits imposed upon the critic. We propose to review the subject which the authors treat rather than their views upon it; and, in entering on a brief notice of such parts of each volume as seem to us appropriate to the subject, we do not profess to dwell upon them in any proportion to the degree in which they are characteristic of the writers.

In the first place they agree in one of the many fallacies about the doctrine to which Mr. Mill has referred. "We would answer" (*i.e.*, to Mr. Mill), says the first writer, "that the doctrine of Utility is a godless doctrine, inasmuch as it is not grounded on any sanction of God, and as it stands on man's experience, and not on any received wisdom of God" (p. 60). "The Stoic and Epicurean systems," says the other (where, by Epicurean, he means to include Utilitarian), "separate broadly into Divine and human" (p. 2); and, in numerous other passages of the book, he assumes that, if the laws of morals are, as Mr. Mill pronounces them, made known to us through the results of experience and not by an immediate perception, man is the author of morality. Those who believe that the ultimate tendency of Utilitarianism, after man's nature should have been thoroughly leavened by it, would be to destroy morality, are those who most regret irrelevant imputations such as these. This particular one admits of every possible answer. We shall find, as a matter of fact, that the most severe assertors of the ultimate nature of the moral law may treat the idea of God as the mere centre of our system, with reference to which the rest should be arranged, but which may, or may not, be occupied by any true being, while, on the other hand, an assumption concerning His character may make the corner-stone of the doctrine of Utility—we need only mention Kant and Paley to justify our assertion. Nor is there any need to refer to experience to establish the truth that every possible view of the object of a particular law is compatible with every possible view of the authority by whom that law is imposed. Take, for example, what is a fair analogy for the moral law on the Utilitarian hypothesis—the English law of election. Here is a certain regulation enforced by certain penalties—what is its object? Is there anything inherently desirable in the fact of a member of Parliament being chosen within the twenty-four hours, or may this be a mere measure of utility, and obedience to it *no end in itself, but a means to an end*? The objector who should step in at this stage of the argument and remark that we were taking very little account of the authority of the legislature, would interrupt us with an objection little more to the purpose than he who introduces the epithet "godless" into a discussion concerning the nature of morals. "The utilitarian hypothesis," says the author of "Laws of Nature," &c. (p. 78), "treats the law as conventional; and, as resulting from observation, there must, by the force of the hypothesis, have been a time when the law did not exist." Does he suppose that Mr. Mill or any one else would deny the first theft—which, of course, must have preceded any induction on the tendency of theft—to be a wrong action? Did it only become wrong when men perceived why it was wrong? If so, we must speak of Newton as the author of the law of gravitation, and Harvey as the benefactor to whom we owe the circulation of the blood. Whether or not the moral law is an end in itself, or only a means to the general happiness, the fact of its being such a means is one which no one ascribes to any decision of Man.

But, if one author exemplifies the fallacy of trying to raise a principle above its own level, that of deducing from it consequences which lie far below its range of operation is strangely exemplified in the other. The author of "Utilitarianism"—who is also the

author of several other works chiefly occupied, apparently, with the subject of taxation—has very strong and ardent views on this and other political matters which it would be out of place to discuss here, and apologizes in a very modest preface for their introduction into a discussion where they seem irrelevant. He goes on, rather inconsistently, however, to suppose it "unnecessary to point out the connexion between the abstract reasoning and its application to important current events" to thoughtful readers—among whom we cannot be ranked. He may, as Mr. Mill has done, select certain *principles* of legislation as illustrations of the working of Utilitarianism; but to suppose that any connexion can be established between the discussion, What is the foundation of morals? and the discussion, Is a particular change for the good of the community? shows a strange confusion of mind. It is digging down to the roots of the tree in order to get at the branches. The paths of the Utilitarian and his opponents unite as they enter on the region of Jurisprudence. They may differ about the means of furthering the general happiness, but they all agree that they are now on a territory where, in the general happiness, they have their sole aim. Nobody would answer our author's arguments for a remoulding of the system of taxation with any suggestion that the present scheme had an inherent fitness which no observations from experience could shake. And, this being the case, they are out of place in a discussion on the foundation of Ethics.

There are many other instances in which both authors have strangely misconceived Mr. Mill and the system of which he is the exponent. But, passing these by, we hasten to give these writers their revenge, and, instead of dwelling any longer on the arguments actually found in their writings, we proceed roughly to sketch those which we hoped to find.

The first point at which the shaft of our ideal anti-Utilitarian should be directed is what we cannot but regard as the fluctuating and uncertain statement of the issue between himself and his opponents. In what is intended as the definition of Utilitarianism, he tells us that it "holds that actions are right in proportion as they tend to promote happiness, wrong as they tend to produce the reverse of happiness" (p. 9). And, in the next page, he tells us, as an equivalent proposition, that "pleasure and freedom from pain are the only things desirable as ends," considering the latter phrase as a mere restatement of the former in different language. Yet, in making it, he has crossed the boundary which separates the two camps. The first is a proposition which, in the sense which he ascribes to the word "happiness," no thoughtful person would deny; the second, one which half the thinking world, we hope, would recognise as incompatible with their deepest convictions. The atmosphere is warm in proportion as it causes the thermometer to rise, cold in proportion as it causes it to fall; but does the atmosphere exist for the sake of the thermometer, or the thermometer for the sake of the atmosphere? The confusion of an index and a final cause extends through the whole book. He never once addresses those thinkers, the only ones, we should imagine, worthy of serious argument, who would entirely concede to him that results, on a sufficiently large scale, were an infallible test of morality, but emphatically denied that they stood to it in the relation of ends to means.

Still, it is evident that he himself is prepared to abide by the second of his definitions; and, keeping this in view, we pass on to our capital indictment against him—that, having resolved morality into happiness, plus the means requisite for producing it, he proceeds to resolve happiness into numerous elements, of which morality is one. For what is the principle of Utility? It is the principle that virtue is good as a means to the general happiness, "not the agent's own happiness, but that of all concerned" (p. 24). I am tempted to tell a lie in a case where detection

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is impossible; why must I refrain? My own happiness would be increased by the delusion produced, the general happiness would certainly be injured by a practice of lying; but why am I bound to consult the general happiness? We are convinced that no unprejudiced reader of the elaborate answer would discern in it anything but a roundabout way of saying "Because you ought." Virtue, we began by saying, is the means to a certain end—happiness. But whose happiness?—not yours or mine, that may be in no wise helped by it. The general happiness. But what makes that an end to me? My duty. Then you have not explained my duty to much purpose.

It is by no means so uncommon a confusion as it would appear from the transparent nature of the fallacy, when stated in terms, to put happiness as a motive before virtue, really leaving virtue as an element of happiness. But we are surprised at finding an instance of it in the work of a master of Logic. Mr. Mill's book is—we speak it with full consciousness of the apparent temerity of the statement—an expansion of this identical proposition. He says: "Virtue is sufficiently explained by discovering that it is the only way of being happy." We reply: "But we prefer virtue to happiness in the not rare cases where they are separated." "That is, you prefer one kind of happiness to another," is his rejoinder. "Knowing the happiness of consulting the general welfare to be superior to the happiness of riches, for instance, you rightly prefer the former." We reply: "If you like to accept as your definition of happiness that which is an end, of course you can prove there is no end but happiness. But to what purpose? What do you explain thereby? What sane doctrine do you exclude? Nay, more, we venture to ask you if your thrift is not merely of names, if you are not really giving one name to two things." Most men would feel that the taste of a peach, the sound of Beethoven's music, the sight of Raphael's pictures, nay, the society of the most incomparable of mankind, is separated from the end attained by the martyr at the stake by something widely different from gradations of preferability. Mr. Mill, if we have understood him, would say that they are separated as the cube is separated from the line; that no possible multiplication of one dimension of enjoyment could bring it to equal the other; that the satisfaction given by the society of the best and most delightful of mankind would not cancel the dissatisfaction given by telling a lie. Without inquiring whether there is more than a difference of words between him and us, is there not certainly a difference of mere words? And is it worth while writing books to teach us not to think differently, but to name differently?

We have left a very minute space for the third point, which we hoped to have seen attacked in the volumes which have suggested these remarks; yet it appears to us from some points of view the most important. In the concluding and most valuable portion of his book, Mr. Mill shows, with all the force and point which appear to us to have deserted him in his contact with abstract truth, that political science advances or is checked solely as its aim has been recognised as the principle of general utility. Take, for instance, the subject of punishment, which has lately occupied so much attention. Conceive for a moment the unanswerable arguments which might be put forth for and against any system of legal punishment, as long as it was debated on the principles of abstract justice, and imagine our penal code in abeyance till we had settled whether it was just to punish a man who had never had a chance of knowing right from wrong, or whether the object of deterring his neighbours in the same situation did or did not render our treatment of the criminal as just notwithstanding, since it was to be enforced on all alike. Till our utilitarian comes in to help us, there is no end to the discussion. But, when once he has pointed out to us that one course must be better for the mass of mankind, and

therefore indirectly better for the criminal himself, than the other, we are in the way of progress. We are in contact with facts; we investigate, we try two systems, by no inward conviction, which cannot, but by statements of fact, which can, be proved to the satisfaction of our opponents; and action becomes possible. So Mr. Mill's major proposition is proved—"Utility is the aim of Positive Law." But, to arrive from this at his conclusion—viz., that justice is (not is tested by; we have already discussed that confusion) nothing but a regard for the general interest—we must obtain a minor, on which he does not seem to have allowed for an issue being joined, "Positive Law bears some definite proportion to morality." In opposition to which, we assert that they are not only not conterminous, but not concentric regions; that the law does not only decline to punish all wrong actions, but it declines to punish actions in proportion as they are wrong. This, we presume, Mr. Mill would not in terms deny. But he, and still more a certain school of which he is the ablest exponent, totally omit all consideration of it in their arguments. In tracing the progress of political science to the adoption of the standard of utility, they think that they thereby prove something about the standard of utility, not seeing that it is possible to transfer the unknown quantity they are investigating to the other side of the equation, and show that the discovery in question is simply—the natural and inevitable limits of Positive Law.

NOTICES.

The Book of Days. A Miscellany of Popular Antiquities in connection with the Calendar: including Anecdote, Biography, and History, Curiosities of Literature, and Oddities of Human Life and Character. Edited by R. Chambers. Two Volumes. (W. and R. Chambers.)—It would be curious to consider what amount of useful knowledge dies with every well-educated man, especially if he happens to belong professionally to literature—the gleams of light he could have thrown on unfrequented corners of history, or on oddities of custom or of individual life; the certitude he could have given to certain anecdotes, and the data with which he could have furnished us for ascertaining certain changes of habits, expressions, and predilections, local and national. Biographies and "ana," when a Boswell happens to be the compiler, will preserve much that is desirable in connexion with the Johnsons and the Thackerays of our day; but who is to edit the accumulated notes, or conserve for us the acquired knowledge and the unwritten wisdom of our less prominent men? And, much more especially, how are we to utilize the unheeded intellectual waste, not only of this or of that man, but of the whole current time, so that we may be able to convey to our children the familiar form and fireside pressure of things, and put them in possession of the family sayings and traditions of our generation? To all this there lies before us an admirable answer in the shape of "The Book of Days." In it are gathered all conceivable fragments, so that nothing is wasted or lost. Nay, more: those fragments are so stored that, whenever we choose, we may enter and find spread for us a feast of never-ending variety. There are antiquities and folk-lore, curiosities of animal life and of literature, phenomena connected with the seasons and archaeological illustrations of the progress of civilization, anecdotes of almost every kind, and biographies which range from Jane McRea and Mrs. Bloomer up to the lives of kings and heroes and the legends of saints and martyrs. And, in pictorial illustrations, we have portraits, inscriptions, reproductions of curious prints of habits and costumes, sketches of historic spots, houses, and even furniture—"The Mermaid" and "The Spotted Boy," "The Cross of St. Cuthbert" and "The Whistle Drinking-Cup," the portraits of "Grace Darling" and of "Belted Will," the booths of Bartholomew Fair and the tomb of William Rufus, the stool of Jenny Geddes, and the war banner of the Douglas. Nor has the bill of fare been forgotten. Without it, indeed, according to modern notions, in vain may the feast be spread; but, with an index carefully prepared of upwards of ten thousand curious and interesting subjects, we have only to set ourselves quietly down and consult our individual tastes.

The provision, in this respect, is most complete; and "The Book of Days" would have been almost worthless had it been otherwise. The producer of all these good things has already "done the state some service," and his name has been long interwoven with the literary activities of his time. We cannot, therefore, regard the completion of Robert Chambers's "Book of Days" otherwise than as a great triumph to himself and a benefit to us. We had marked several curious stories for extract; but, as the following, about Thomas Campbell, the poet, bears a certain reference to current events, and renders at last poetical justice to his own poetical, and, as he thought, his country's political blunders, we prefer it for transcription. "For a few years previous to 1824," says the "Book of Days," "a Danish littérateur, named Feldborg, resided in Britain—chiefly in Scotland, where he brought out a book of considerable merit, entitled 'Denmark Delineated.' He was good-natured, clever, and entertaining, and much a favourite with Wilson, Lockhart, and other illuminati of the north. It appears that he had also made the acquaintance of Campbell, who, on giving him a copy of his poems containing the ode on the 'Battle of the Baltic,' thought proper to address him in the following lines (heretofore, as we believe, inedited):—

Think me not, Danish Stranger, a hard-hearted pagan,
If you find, midst my war-songs, one called "Copenhagen."
For I thought when your state join'd the Emperor Paul,
We'd a right to play with you the devil and all.
But the next time our fleet went your city to batter,
That attack, I allow, was a scandalous matter.
And I gave it my curse, and I wrote on't a satire.
To bepraise such an action of sin, shame, and sorrow,
I'll be—if I would be the laureate to-morrow.
There is not (take my word) a true Englishman glories
In that deed—'twas a deed of our merciless Tories,
Whom we hate though they rule us, and, I can assure ye,
They had swung for it if England had sat as their jury.
But a truce to remembrances blackened with pain,
Here's a health to yourself, and your country, dear Dane.
As our nations are kindred in language and kind,
May the ties of our blood be the ties of our mind,
And perdition on him who our peace would unbind!
May we struggle not who shall in fight be the foremost,
But the boldest in sense—in humanity warmest;
May you leave us with something like love for our nation,
Though we're still curs'd by Castlereagh's administration;
But, whatever you think, or wherever you ramble,
Think there's one who has loved you in England

London, 30, Foley Place,
Great Portland Street, July 11, 1822. —TOM CAMPBELL.

At a public dinner, in those days when England and France were at mortal enmity, Campbell proposed the health of Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French. The company was astounded, and, on the poet being asked why he could give such a toast, he replied, "Because he once shot a bookseller!" Of such choice bits is the "Book of Days" composed, and many readers will see the propriety of having such a treasure within easy reach.

Henry VIII. An Historical Sketch, as affecting the Reformation in England. By Charles Hastings Collette. (Allen & Co. Pp. 249.)—MR. HASTINGS COLLETTE works out, with a lawyer-like clearness and precision, the theory of Henry the Eighth propounded by Froude in his famous history. Day and date and document he cites with an exactitude and a tireless persistency which, however disagreeable to Catholics, must be allowed their full historic weight. Did our author confine himself to this there would be little to complain of; but he allows himself now and then, in his character of Protestant champion, to use language in reference to Henry's contemporaries scarcely consistent with that judicial quiet of mind which ought to characterize every historical inquirer. All his facts, however, are honestly stated, and his deductions therefrom are made in a careful spirit. His conclusion is this:—that, whatever motives we may assign to Henry, it is to him we owe our liberties. "Under the wise providence of God, Henry was the pioneer, the chosen instrument to break the galling yoke of the Papacy, under which this country had suffered and groaned for many years; and the path was thus made clear for the glorious Reformation which followed, and for which God be praised!" The substance of the book, it is but fair to state, had been written before Mr. Hastings Collette had had the advantage of reading "Mr. Froude's admirable History of England;" and the one book is, in a remarkable degree, confirmation of the other. The Bull issued by Paul III. against Henry is translated in full, and appended to the volume.

The Progress of Being. Six Lectures on the True Progress of Man. By the Rev. David Thomas, D.D., Stockwell, editor of the *Homilist*, author of the "Crisis of Being." (Jackson, Walford, and Hodder. Pp. 122.)—THE author dedicates very touchingly his lectures to his children. They have now reached the third edition, from which we naturally infer that they have supplied a want. The lectures were originally "delivered to his own congregation on Sabbath evenings, and

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published successively in the *Homilist*." The author farther says in the preface that "he has not written either for the literary *savant* or the systematic *divine*. He has written for MAN."

Bible Truths with Shakspearian Parallels. By James Brown. Second Edition, with Illustrative Notes and an Index. (Whittaker & Co. Pp. 201.)—THE illustrative notes and index enhance considerably Mr. Brown's labours. A more desirable volume we could not wish to place in the hands of any reader, whether young or old. The illustrative notes are very numerous and very apposite, so that we have in small compass some of the best sayings of the best men of all time, and the index places all within easy reach. We would propose that Mr. Brown, in the next edition, should enlarge his plan and amplify his labours.

Animals, their Nature and Uses. Second Series of Consecutive Lessons. By Charles Baker, Headmaster of the Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Illustrated with One Hundred and Sixty-five Woodcuts. (Macintosh. Pp. 176.)—THE woodcuts here are not so often for pictorial effect as for scientific truth and information. Claws, beaks, skulls, and skeletons are depicted with great accuracy; and, from the fact of all the difficult words being explained at the head of each chapter, and these chapters being "drawn from the writings of authors of acknowledged eminence in their respective departments of science," the lessons have a peculiar value. The poetic selections at the close of the volume are all very appropriate.

A Manual of Diet and Regimen for Physician and Patient. By Horace Dobell, M.D., Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest. (Churchill and Sons. Pp. 36.)—FOR the bases of the dietetic portion of this book Dr. Dobell awards the chief credit to "Mr. Farrants, the accomplished President of the Microscopical Society." The various tables are drawn up with great care, and full directions for using the manual are laid down at the beginning of the work. He invites, in his very modest preface, from his brother practitioners, for his second edition, whatever suggestions, by way of improvement, may occur to them.

In the *Victoria Magazine* of this month will be found an article on "The Education of Women" which deserves the grave attention of fathers and mothers, and of the State generally. The writer is J. G. Fitch, M.A., one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools, and therefore a man who speaks with authority and from large experience. He thinks that we have not yet solved the problem as to the difference in intellectual capacity between the sexes. "We have not yet," says he, "tried the experiment which alone can give us a right conclusion on this point. Subject both classes of intellect to the best training of which they are susceptible. Employ upon both the soundest culture possible, and see what comes of it. No harm can come of it. That similar culture, operating upon different kinds of mental organisation, may produce other forms of beauty, of force, and of work, is most likely. But what those forms are, what is the nature of the capacity out of which they are to be generated, we can never know until we have done our utmost to educate and improve that capacity, be it what it may." The same freedom we allow to commerce ought, he thinks, to be extended to education and to the region of thought. The following sentence is an amplification of a well-known formula of Louis Blanc's, written nearly twenty years ago, but none the less true and forcible on that account:—"A perfect community is that in which each member is encouraged to think as much, to learn as much, to do as much as he can; in which there are no jealousies or restrictions, no repressive theories, as to what one class or sex shall learn, and another shall not learn; but in which none of the intellectual power and resource possessed by its members is willingly or wantonly wasted." Mr. Nassau W. Senior's "Journal Kept in Egypt" maintains its interest, and conveys to the reader much varied information about everything pertaining to Egypt and its inhabitants. Mr. T. A. Trollope's "Lindisfarne Chase" reaches the thirty-third chapter. Miss Craig has some stirring verses on "Poland," and Mr. Edwin Arnold very appropriately opens the number with a tender tribute to the memory of "Adelaide Anne Procter." Mary Eliza Rogers contributes "The Woodcutter and the Blind Owl," a Syrian story; and there is a pleasant chatty paper, "From Berlin."

THE *Herald and Genealogist* has reached its ninth number. Such a publication has been long wanted; and, from the careful editing of Mr. John

Gough Nichols, as well as from his large heraldic and genealogical knowledge, we have little doubt but it will become a recognised authority. There is one feature about such a work the importance of which it is impossible to exaggerate, and that is the index to the volume when completed. It cannot be too fully or too carefully got up, for upon it will depend the value of the *Herald and Genealogist* as a reliable book of reference. Mr. Nichols, of course, is perfectly familiar with the force of all this; but we have been so frequently disappointed in county histories, and books of a kindred class, on this very score, that he will excuse us for laying such stress on the subject. The engravings are all nicely executed; and the various arms, whether lay or clerical—blazoned in words or in woodcuts—appear to be done with heraldic accuracy. There can be no doubt about the success of a work so conducted.

Christian Home-Life: a Book of Examples and Principles, and Pleasant Hours with the Bible; or, Scripture Queries on various Subjects, are both published by the Religious Tract Society. The former treats of such subjects as "The Bible and Home-Life," "Piety at Home," "The Formation of Character," "Family Worship," "The Lord's Day at Home," and "The Eternal Home;" the latter consists of Bible enigmas in verse and Bible questions in prose, both of which are answered in the Key, which is neatly attached to the volume by a black elastic. The Society deserves credit for this ingenious mode of keeping the two volumes together.

A Reading-Book for Evening Schools. Designed for the Use of the more Advanced Classes. Selected and edited by the Rev. C. K. Paul, Vicar of Sturminster-Marshall. (Longman & Co. Pp. 215.)—THE selections here are made with great taste, and cannot fail to interest the readers for whom they are intended. "The compilation," says the reverend author, "is an attempt to supply a want felt by all those who have had the charge of evening schools in country parishes." Mr. Paul has accomplished his task successfully.

Bank Monopoly the Cause of Commercial Crises. By George Guthrie, of Appleby, Wigtonshire, with Introduction and Notes by William Guthrie, Advocate. (Blackwood and Sons. Pp. 86.)—"THE tract which forms the principal part of this publication was read," says the introduction, "at the Glasgow meeting of the Social Science Association in 1860." Mr. Guthrie argues very clearly, and, unlike some writers on monetary matters we could name, is easily followed. His main idea has been freely ventilated of late and in many quarters.

Hidden Springs. By Joseph Parker, D.D., of Cavendish Chapel, Manchester. (Pitman. Pp. 387.)—THE "Hidden Springs" are a series of sermons all very earnest. Among the subjects treated are "Posthumous Influence," "Spirits in Prison," "Glorifying," "Secret Things," "The Convicted Woman," "The Theology of Money," "Telegrams," and "Prayers."

Essays on Production and its Increase by the Freedom of Commerce, and the best Distribution of Capital and Labour. By Arthur D. Hayter, M.A., late scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford. (Ridgway. Pp. 85.)—"My object has simply been," says the author in his modest introduction, "to supply others, who, like myself, are the younger students of Political Economy, with the necessary basis established from the writings of its most distinguished professors for advancing further in the knowledge of economical laws."

Barthel Winkler, and other Tales of the German Fatherland, published at the Leisure Hour office, are very nicely written and very interesting. There are some fourteen of them in all, and the illustrations, after the manner of John Gilbert, are very appropriate.

Sunbeam Stories. A Selection of the Tales by the Author of "A Trap to catch a Sunbeam," &c. Second Series. With Illustrations by John Abson and Henry Anelay, engraved by Butterworth and Heath. (Lockwood & Co. Pp. 333.)—THESE stories are very pretty in their way, but very unnatural. They have the usual faults of tales of religious construction.

WE have received part five of the people's edition of "Lord Macaulay's History of England." The type continues remarkably clear and the paper good. The first number of Dalziel's "Illustrated Goldsmith" is worthy of all praise. The paper is thick and nicely toned, the text large and clear, and the illustrations worthy the high reputation of the brothers Dalziel.

WE have received the current number of Macniven and Cameron's excellent *Paper-Trade Review*.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

- ALEXANDER (James W., D.D.) *Thoughts on Preaching; being Contributions to Homiletics.* Cr. 8vo., pp. xi-318. Edinburgh: Ogle and Murray. Hamilton. 4s.
- AMBERLEY (Viscount). *Few Words on Clerical Subscription in the Church of England.* Reprinted, with Alterations and Additions, from the *North British Review*. 8vo., sd., pp. vii-75. Edinburgh: Edmonstone and Douglas. 1s. 6d.
- ANNALS OF MILITARY AND NAVAL SURGERY AND TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE: being an Annual Retrospect, embracing the Experience of the Medical Officers of Her Majesty's Armies and Fleets in all Parts of the World. Vol. I. For the Year 1863. Post 8vo., pp. viii-376. Churchill. 7s.
- BENTLEY (J. M.) *The Psalter, with the Canticles and Hymns of the Church, Pointed for Chanting.* Fcap. 8vo., cl. sd. Manchester: John Heywood. Simpkin. 8d.
- BEST (Mrs.) *Lost Sailor and other Chapters, from a Northern Rectory.* Second Thousand. Fcap. 8vo., pp. xvi-355. Carlisle: Scott. Seeleys. 5s.
- BRODIE (Rev. James, A.M.) *Remarks on the Antiquity and Nature of Man, in Reply to the Recent Work of Sir Charles Lyell.* Fcap. 8vo., pp. viii-147. Edinburgh: Johnstone and Hunter. Hamilton. 2s. 6d.
- CAMPLIN (John M., M.D., F.L.S.) *On Diabetes and its Successful Treatment.* Third Edition. Revised, with Additional Notes and Observations. By James Grey Glover, M.D. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 104. Churchill. 3s. 6d.
- CLARA VAUGHAN. A Novel. Three Volumes. Cr. 8vo., pp. 983. Macmillan. 31s. 6d.
- CLAY (W. L., M.A.) *Power of the Keys, and other Sermons, Preached in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Coventry.* Fcap. 8vo., pp. viii-197. Macmillan. 3s. 6d.
- COLLETTE (Charles Hastings). *Henry VIII. An Historical Sketch, as affecting the Reformation in England.* Post 8vo., pp. xix-249. W. H. Allen. 9s.
- COLONIAL ESSAYS. Translated from the Dutch. Cr. 8vo. Low. 6s. 6d.
- COWPER. *Diary of Mary, Countess Cowper, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, 1714-1720.* With Portrait. 8vo., pp. xvi-207. Murray. 10s. 6d.
- CRAIK (George L.) *Outlines of the History of the English Language. For the Use of the Junior Classes in Colleges and the Higher Classes in Schools.* Fifth Edition, Revised and Improved. Sm. post 8vo., pp. xii-148. Chapman and Hall. 2s. 6d.
- CROSSING THE BORDER. By the Author of "Skating on Thin Ice." Two Volumes. Post 8vo. Newby. 21s.
- DIVINE MASTER (The). Sixth Edition. 18mo., pp. x-158. Masters. 2s. 6d.
- EUCLID'S ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY, the First Four Books, chiefly from the Text of Dr. Simson, with Explanatory Notes: a series of Questions on each book; and a selection of Geometrical Exercises from the Senate-House and College Examination Papers; with hints, &c. Designed for the use of the Junior Classes in Public and Private Schools. By Robert Potts, M.A. Corrected and improved. 12mo., pp. vii-240. Longman. 3s.
- EVERY LITTLE BOY'S BOOK. A Complete Cyclopedia of In- and Out-door Games with and without Toys, Domestic Pets, Conjuring, Shows, Riddles, &c. With Illustrations. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo., pp. viii-376. Routledge. 3s. 6d.
- FONNEREAU (Thomas George). *Diary of a Dutiful Son.* Fcap. 8vo., pp. xv-176. Murray. 4s. 6d.
- GABBETT (Rev. Edward, M.A.) *Family of God: Seven Sermons preached in St. Bartholomew's Church, Gray's Inn Road, in May and June, 1863.* Fcap. 8vo., pp. vii-252. Hamilton. 4s.
- GASKELL (Mrs.) *Cranford.* New Edition. 12mo., bds. Chapman and Hall. 2s.
- GASKELL (Mrs.) *Lizzie Leigh, and other Tales.* New Edition. 12mo., bds. Chapman and Hall. 2s.
- GOETHE'S "Egmont." With English Notes by Oscar Von Wegener. 12mo., bds., pp. 140. Thimms. 2s.
- GOODE (Very Rev. W., D.D., F.S.A.) *Doctrine of the Church of England on the Two Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. With a Prefatory Letter to the Venerable Archdeacon Dodgson.* Second Edition. 8vo., sd., pp. 20. Hatchard. 1s.
- GUTHRIE (George). *Bank Monopoly the Cause of Commercial Crises.* With an Introduction and Notes by William Guthrie. Cr. 8vo. Blackwoods. 2s. 6d.
- HOLLIS (Rev. James). *Sermons Suggestive.* Cr. 8vo., pp. xii-212. Macintosh. 5s.
- JACQUES (John). *Croquet: the Laws and Regulations of the Game, thoroughly revised. With a Description of the Implements, &c., &c. Illustrated.* 8vo., sd., pp. 31. Jacques. 6d.
- JEANS (Rev. George, M.A.) *Pastor's Voice: being Twenty-five Sermons. With an Introduction by the Rev. C. H. Goodhart, M.A.* Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. xvi-381. Macintosh. 5s.
- JESUS CHRIST AND THE PROPHETS; or, the Witness of Christ and the Apostles to the Ancient Scriptures. By E. C. S. Fcap. 8vo., pp. ix-133. Seeleys. 2s. 6d.
- KEMP (Edward). *How to Lay Out a Garden; intended as a General Guide in Choosing, Forming, or Improving an Estate (from a quarter of an acre to a hundred acres in extent), with reference to both Design and Execution.* Third Edition, greatly enlarged, and illustrated with Numerous Additional Plans and Sketches of Gardens and Garden Objects. 8vo., pp. xxxii-428. Bradbury. 18s.
- KINGSLEY (Charles, M.A.) *Roman and the Teuton. A series of Lectures delivered before the University of Cambridge.* 8vo., pp. lvi-340. Macmillan. 12s.
- MACKENZIE (W. B., M.A.) *Saul of Tarsus: his Life and its Lessons. With Engravings and Map.* Sm. post 8vo., pp. xxiii-326. Seeleys. 5s.
- MARSHMAN (John Clark). *Story of Carey, Marshman, and Ward, the Serampore Missionaries.* Popular Edition. Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. vii-391. Strahan. 3s. 6d.
- MARON (Mrs.) *Civilizing Mountain Men; or, Sketches of Mission Work among the Karens.* Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo., pp. x-372. Nisbet. 5s.
- MASSIE (John, A.M.) *Latin Prose Composition; the Construction of Clauses, with Illustrations from Cicero and Cæsar; together with a Vocabulary and Index.* 12mo., pp. xvi-106. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. Simpkin. 3s. 6d.
- MELVILLE (G. J. Whyte). *The Gladiators; a Tale of Rome and Judæa.* New Edition. With an Engraving. One Volume. Cr. 8vo., pp. 418. Longman. 5s.
- MILL (John Stuart). *On Liberty.* Third Edition. Post 8vo., pp. 207. Longman. 7s. 6d.
- MORGAN (Roscoe, B.A.) *Practical English Grammar.* 12mo. Longman. 3s. 6d.
- MORELL (J. D., M.A., L.L.D.) *Grammar of the English Language; together with an Exposition of the Analysis of Sentences. Eighty-Fourth Thousand.* Cr. 8vo. Longman. 2s. With a Series of Graded Exercises, 2s. 6d.
- NICOL (H.) *Bankruptcy Acts, 1849, 1854, and 1861. With Forms and Precedents, and a Tabular Index.* Second Edition. Roy. 12mo. Sweet. 14s.
- "OUR FATHER." A Word of Encouraging Remembrance for the Children of God. By the Author of "Thoughts on Conversion." With an Introduction by the Rev. Alfred Hewlett, M.A. Fcap. 8vo., pp. vii-216. Hunt. 3s.
- OVERTON (Rev. Charles, M.A.) *Pilgrim's Progress practically explained in a Series of Lectures.* New Edition. In One Volume. Fcap. 8vo. Seeleys. 5s. Two Vols., each 2s. 6d.
- PAGE. *Life-Lights of Song. Songs of Love and Brotherhood.* Edited by David Page, F.R.S.E., F.G.S. Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. xx-304. Edinburgh: Nimmo. 3s. 6d.
- PARKER (Joseph, D.D.) *Hidden Springs.* Cr. 8vo. pp. xii-397. Pitman. 5s.
- PATERSON (James, M.A.) *Statutes in Force relating to the Poor, Parochial Officers and Parishes (20 Vict. cap. 19, to 26 and 27 Vict. cap. 125); with an Appendix, containing a Digest of all the Poor Law Cases decided during the last seven years, and an extensive Index.* Vol. 2. 8vo. pp. xx-382. Shaw and Sons. 10s. 6d.
- PLUES (Margaret). *Rambles in Search of Wild Flowers, and how to distinguish them.* Second Edition. With Coloured Engravings. Post 8vo., pp. xii-349. Journal of Horticulture Office. 6s.

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PREP OF DAY (The); or, a Series of the Earliest Religious Instruction the Infant Mind is capable of receiving. With Verses Illustrative of the Subjects. 201st Thousand. Revised and Corrected. With Illustrations. 18mo., pp. xix + 264. Hatchard. 2s.

POLLOCK'S PRACTICE OF THE COUNTY-COURTS, with the Decisions of the Superior Courts and Tables of Fees and Costs; also Appendices containing all the Statutes, Rules of Practice and Forms, including those relating to Bankruptcy. In Two Parts, with Tabular Indices. Fifth Edition. By Charles Edward Pollock and Henry Nicol. Roy. 12mo., pp. xxx + 875. Sweet. 30s.

BATHLYNN. By the Author of "The Saxon in Ireland." Three Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 924. Hurst and Blackett. 31s. 6d.

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SMITH (James Walter, LL.D.). Handy-book on the Law of Bankruptcy; including the Practice under 7 and 8 Vict., c. 70 (The Gentlemen's Act). Fifth Thousand. 12mo. cl. ed. E. Wilson. 1s.

SPICER (Henry). White Hand and a Black Thumb; and Cousin Cis. Post 8vo., pp. 311. Chapman and Hall. 9s.

SYME (James, F.R.S.E.). Excision of the Scapula. With Illustrations. 8vo., pp. 35. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas. 2s. 6d.

TEMPLE BAR. A London Magazine for Town and Country Readers. Vol. 10, March 1864. 8vo., pp. 600. Office. 5s. 6d.

THACKERAY (W. M.). Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo, by way of Lisbon, Athens, Constantinople, and Jerusalem, performed in the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Third Edition. With Illustrations. Post 8vo., pp. viii + 208. Chapman and Hall. 4s.

THOMSON. An Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought; a Treatise on Pure and Applied Logic. By the Most Rev. William, Lord Archbishop of York, D.D., F.R.S., F.R.G.S. Seventh Thousand. Fcap. 8vo., pp. x + 302. Longman. 5s. 6d.

TILLEY (Henry Arthur). Eastern Europe and Western Asia, Political and Social Sketches on Russia, Greece, and Syria in 1861-2-3. With Illustrations. Post 8vo., pp. xi + 374. Longman. 10s. 6d.

TYPES AND SYMBOLS (On the) of the Vessels of the Tabernacle and in Solomon's Temple. Cr. 8vo. Lewis. 2s. 6d.

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WATTS (Henry, B.A., F.C.S.). Dictionary of Chemistry and the Allied Branches of other Sciences. Founded on that of the late Dr. Ure. Assisted by Eminent Contributors. In Four Volumes. Vol. 2. Conhydride—Gytge. 8vo., pp. 985. Longman. 25s.

WESTGARTH (William). Colony of Victoria: its History, Commerce, and Gold Mining; its Social and Political Institutions; Down to the End of 1863. With Remarks, Incidental and Comparative, upon the other Australian Colonies. With a Map. 8vo., pp. xx + 503. Low. 10s.

WOOD (Mrs. Henry). Trevlyn Hold; or, Squire Trevlyn's Heir. By the Author of "East Lynne," &c., &c. Three Volumes. Second Edition. Cr. 8vo., pp. 947. Tinsley. 31s. 6d.

ZADKIEL'S HAND-BOOK OF ASTRONOMY. Containing the Doctrine of Nativities, in a Form Free of all Mystery: by which Every Man may Calculate his own Nativity and Learn his own Natural Character and Proper Destiny. Vol. 2. 12mo., pp. xii + 107. Berger. 4s.

JUST READY.

ARISTOTLE: a Chapter from the History of Science. By G. H. Lewis. 8vo. Smith and Elder. 15s.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AND MANLY EXERCISES. By Stonehenge. Roy. 32mo. Routledge. 2s. 6d.

BAIN (Alex.) Senses and the Intellect. Second Edition. 8vo. Longman. 15s.

BASKET (A) of Fragments. By a Quondam Author. Fcap. 8vo. Bentley. 2s.

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BINNS (W. S.) Course of Geometrical Drawing. Part I. Revised Edition. Cr. 8vo. Longman. 4s. Part II. 6s. Complete, 9s. 6d.

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CHEVALIER (Michel). Mexico, Ancient and Modern. Translated by Alpess. Two Volumes. 8vo. J. Maxwell. 32s.

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MILTON (J. L.) Stream of Life on our Globe. Cr. 8vo. Hardwicke. 10s. 6d.

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MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN SICILY. Cr. 8vo. Murray. 12s.

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PERCY (John). Metallurgy of Iron and Steel. 8vo. Murray. 42s.

RAMBLES IN THE DESERTS OF SYRIA AND AMONG TURKOMANS, &c. Post 8vo. Murray. 10s. 6d.

REYNARD THE FOX IN SOUTH AFRICA. Translated by Bleek. Cr. 8vo. Trübner. 3s. 6d.

ST. JOHN (Percy B.) Sailor Crusoe. Fcap. 8vo. Bryce. 2s. 6d.

STRANFORD (Viscountess). Eastern Shores of the Adriatic in 1863. 8vo. Bentley. 18s.

TOWNLEY (James). Parturition without Pain. Fourth Edition. Post 8vo. Hardwicke. 2s. 6d.

TROLLOPE (Anthony). Small House at Allington. Two Volumes. 8vo. Smith and Elder. 26s.

MISCELLANEA.

ALL "men of letters" will be delighted with the Government proposal to give Sir Rowland Hill a retiring pension of £2000 per annum, and with the terms in which the proposal has been couched. Whether there should not be also some honorary distinction to Sir Rowland may still be a question.

THE authorities of the Crystal Palace are making great preparations for Good Friday, which

is invariably a great day at the Palace. During the last few years they have found it to their interest to add to the ordinary attractions of the Palace and Park by a great musical entertainment, the number of visitors on that day having averaged upwards of forty thousand on each occasion. To afford extra facilities for the arrival of visitors, the doors of the Palace will be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and additional trains will run throughout the day by the London, Brighton, and South Coast system from London Bridge, Victoria, and Kensington, as well as from stations on the North-London line and other great lines running into Kensington and Clapham Junction stations. The train service by the London, Chatham, and Dover Metropolitan system from Victoria and Elephant and Castle, with intermediate stations at Camberwell, Brixton, Herne Hill, &c., will also work to the station at Sydenham Hill, a few hundred yards distant from the front entrance to the Palace. Special trains will also run from many of the main lines, those from the Chatham and Dover running into their new station at Penge, close to the garden entrance to the Palace. As this latter company propose bringing passengers from Chatham and Rochester at the same price—third class 1s. 6d., including admission—as that charged from London Bridge, it is likely that a very large number will arrive from this source. Additional advantages will also be offered by the opening of the Charing Cross line, which will convey passengers from Charing Cross to the Brighton Company's station at London Bridge. The programme places the performances on the Great Organ and by the band of the Coldstream Guards early in the day. The concert will take place on the Handel orchestra at half-past three. Mr. Sims Reeves will sing three of his most favourite solos—"If, with all your hearts," from "Elijah;" "The Enemysaid," from "Israel in Egypt;" and "Comfort ye, my people," from "The Messiah." Mme. Rudersdorf will sing "Let the bright seraphim," and Mr. Weiss "The trumpet shall sound," with trumpet obligato by Mr. Harper. Mr. Weiss and Mr. Patey will sing "The Lord is a Man of War," from "Israel in Egypt." Selections from the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini will also be performed, and the "Old Hundredth Psalm," the "Evening Hymn," and the "National Anthem," always a great feature on these occasions, will be sung by the assembled tens of thousands of visitors, backed up by the full orchestra and chorus. It is expected that the concert will terminate at half-past five; and, to afford ample opportunity for the visitors to leave leisurely, the Palace will be brilliantly lighted up in the evening.

THE editorship of the *Illustrated London News*, left vacant by the death of Mr. W. J. Stewart, has been confided to Mr. R. Acton.

A PROPOS of the Tercentenary, we have a new three-volume edition of Mrs. Cowden Clarke's "Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines, in a Series of Fifteen Tales." The publication of the fourth volume of the Cambridge Shakespeare, "in consequence of the extra labour required in its preparation," is unavoidably postponed till the 25th of April. Messrs. Bell and Daldy's Elzevir edition of Shakespeare, edited by Mr. Thomas Keightley, will be comprised in six pocket volumes. Mr. Marsh's "Reference Shakespeare" has just made its appearance. The plan is to facilitate reference whilst reading, without the trouble of consulting an index, by noting on the margin other passages in which the poet treats of the same subject. A second edition of Mr. Brown's "Bible Truths with Shakespearean Parallels" has just been issued; and the Bishop of St. Andrew's is about to publish "Shakespeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible," illustrated by parallel passages, showing that his ideas no less than his language were largely drawn from the Scriptures.

PHOTOGRAPHY furnishes a new Shakespearean reading in "The Tempest." On page 2 of Mr. Staunton's photo-lithographic fac-simile of the folio of 1623, by missing the fine stroke of the *e* in *care*, the sun prints *care*, and the passage stands:—

Pros. Being once perfected how to grant suites,
How to deny them: who t' advance, and who
To trash for over-topping; new created
The creatures that were mine, I say, or chang'd 'em,
Or els new form'd 'em; having both the key
Of Officer, and office, set all hearts i' th' state
To what tune pleas'd his *care*, that now he was
The Iay which had hid my princely Trunk,
And suckt my verdure out on't: Thou attend'st not?

IN our obituary we have to notice the death of Mr. William Andrew Chatto at the Charter House. Mr. Chatto compiled the letter-press to Mr. Jackson's "History of Wood-Engraving," and was some thirty years ago a contributor to periodical literature under the signature of Stephen Oliver. About two-and-twenty years ago, he started a comic serial, kindred to *Punch*, under the title of *Puck*. This publication did not prove a

success, though the same contributors afterwards helped to raise the younger publication to its deserved popularity. Amongst these were Messrs. Tom Taylor, Albert Smith, Stirling Coyne, and others. Mr. Chatto's best remembered works are "Scenes and Recollections of Fly-Fishing," "Rambles in Northumberland," and "Facts and Speculations on the History of Playing Cards." Mr. Chatto was frequently employed by booksellers and engravers to write prefaces and introductions for them, a duty which he always performed conscientiously and to the best of his ability.

THE Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and a distinguished party attended the afternoon representation of "The Pyramid," and Mrs. Roseleaf's "Little Evening Party," on Saturday last, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration.

MR. FROUDE's first and second volumes of the "History of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth" has just reached a third edition.

SOME years ago, whilst the late Mr. Lockhart was editor of the *Quarterly Review*, he noticed at length in its pages a little, strictly privately-printed volume, "The Diary of a Dutiful Son," by the late Mr. Thomas George Fonnereau, a charming volume of table-talk. The book, which since then has always been eagerly sought for, has just been reprinted and published by Mr. Murray.

MR. PALGRAVE's travels in Arabia, the summary account of which, as given recently at the Geographical Society, has excited such unusual interest, are to be published in full. They will probably form a book of travels such as we have not had for a long time.

ACCORDING to the *Publishers' Circular*, Mr. Paul Bedford is about to publish an autobiography. Messrs. Bradbury and Evans are mentioned as the publishers.

MR. HENRY J. BYRON will commence a new novel in the April number of *Temple Bar Magazine*.

WITH the opera season *London Society* begins (in its April number) a series of papers on "London Opera Directors: Chapters of Opera History, Anecdote, and Gossip concerning Directors, Composers, and Singers, and Incidents connected with the Rise of Opera in England." The writer is Miss E. C. Clayton, author of "Queens of Song." The opera gossip will be copiously illustrated.

"OUR Mutual Friend" is the name by which Mr. Dickens introduces his new serial tale, the first part of which is to appear on the 30th of April.

MESSRS. SEELEY, JACKSON, AND HALLIDAY have just ready: "The Ladies of Polcarrow," by Mrs. Reynolds Lloyd; and "Brothers and Sisters," by Emma Marshall.

MR. NEWBY announces: "On Change of Climate: a Guide for Travellers in Search of Health," by Thomas More Madden, M.D.; "England's Premiers, from Sir Robert Walpole to Sir Robert Peel: with a Sketch of the Political History of England under the House of Hanover," by W. H. Davenport Adams; "English America; or, Pictures of Canadian Places and People, exhibiting our Colonial Possessions on the American Continent in their Moral, Social, Religious, and Industrial Aspects," by Samuel Phillips Day, author of "Down South;" also a novel by Miss Julia Corner, author of *School Histories of France, Spain, &c.*, under the title of "No Relations."

AMONG the readers of the *Times* must be ranked the King of Dahomey. It will be recollected that M. Jules Gérard wrote a letter to the *Times* some months ago, commenting on the atrocities of the King of Dahomey, and dated from his capital. Whether his Majesty has a regular Foreign Secretary who translates to him the more interesting passages of that ubiquitous journal is more than we can say, but this much appears to be certain, that the contents of M. Jules Gérard's letter became known in due course to his Negro majesty, who forthwith ejected the writer of it from his dominions.

FRANÇOIS HUGO's French translation of Shakespeare's works will be completed by April. He is said to have received a remuneration of 50,000 fr. for his work—a somewhat higher sum, probably, than that which the poet received.

A FAMOUS mediæval astronomical clock, one of the richest and most elaborate extant, described in Du Sommerard's book on "The Art of the Middle Ages," has been purchased by Baron Rothschild, in Paris, for the sum of 25,500 francs. It formerly belonged to the collection of Michelin of Provins.

THE "Gymnase" in Paris is preparing a new drama, "Don Quixote," by Sardou. The scenery and dresses will be specially designed by G. Doré.

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A FEW days after the appearance of the Emperor's "Julius Caesar," a new drama of the same title, by D'Ennery and Mocquard, will be performed, which, the authors hope, will profit by the sensation created by the book itself.

THE new "people's edition" of Renan's "Jesus" has already appeared in a German translation by J. Dufresne.

THE lecture on Montaigne announced to be held by Professor Prévost-Paradol for the benefit of the Poles has been prohibited by Mr. Duruy, the Minister of Public Instruction.

THE Munich Library contains a book, dated 1524, by the ancient brass and gun founder, Christoph Sesselschreiber, in which he gives full and clear instructions in his art, explaining everything by the aid of accompanying diagrams and pictures. A curious specimen is the portion in which he treats of the implements of siege. The iron ram is there represented as a colossal bird, revolving on wheels, whose open beak makes the breach into the wall and widens the gaps. Professor Sigwardt, who draws attention to this in the *Bavarian Gazette*, adds: "There we have the prototype and prophecy of the railway-engine of the future! It will transform itself after this pattern into a gigantic bird—say a golden swan with uplifted colossal wings. Through the majestic long throat and the beak the steam-breath will issue unceasingly; it will glide along on its hidden wheels as the swan on the smooth lake!" What say our engineers to this idea? The shape of our present engines could not well be spoilt by any improvement whatsoever.

BESIDES the Shakespearian literature begotten in Germany by the approaching centenary, such as the works of Fr. Halm, C. Kösting, G. Hick, &c., which we have mentioned already, we have further, by A. Lindner, a drama called "William Shakespeare," treating of his London sojourn, and including as *dramatis personæ* Elizabeth, Southampton, Burbadge, &c. Another drama of the occasion is "The Poacher of the Avon," by Emil Höpfer.

PLAUTUS'S "Menæchmi" was performed lately at the Friedrich-Wilhelmstadtische Theater in Berlin by members of the University and had a brilliant success.

SEVERAL sensation pieces anent the Danish campaign are nightly performed with immense applause at the Berlin and Vienna "popular" stages. "Berlin Children in Schleswig," "The Storm upon the Dannewerke," "Two Men from the Regiment Belgium," "In Schleswig," are some of the titles of these popular dramas.

THE speech of Mr. Crashay, mayor of Gateshead, "The London Treaty and Public Opinion," has been translated and published for the Schleswig-Holstein Committee in Bremen.

A FURTHER instalment of the "Staatsarchiv," or collection of official documents on the history of the present time, has been issued by Professor Ægidi and Dr. Klauhold, comprising the two months of January and February 1864.

GRÜN, "Robin Hood, ein Balladenkranz nach altenglischen Volksliedern;" Bienengraber, "In Freud und Leid;" Gehricke, "Askanier, Original-Dichtungen aus der Anhaltischen Geschichte," are the latest productions of German lyrics.

WE notice, in last week's lists, the following miscellaneous German productions:—Klemme, "Das Leben Johann Calvin's;" Blaues, "Blut, Handbuch der Noblesse, Moralische Vorlesungen;" Rihl, "Geschichten aus alter Zeit;" Dittges "Hauptinhalt der Ilias und deren Einheit;" "Die Nationale Bewegung für Schleswig-Holstein: eine gute Lehre für alle Zukunft."

PROFESSOR RÖTSCHER, the veteran critic of Shakespeare, is writing a work on "Shakespeare in his highest Characters," which is to appear soon, in German.

TWO master-works of German poetry are about to be translated into Hebrew—viz. Goethe's "Faust," by Dr. M. Letteris; and Lessing's "Nathan the Wise," by S. Bacher. Several alterations will be wrought, especially in the text of "Faust," in which for both Faust and Mephistopheles will be substituted two corresponding characters of ancient Jewish legend.

SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S LECTURES ON "THE STRUCTURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MAMMALIA" AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

IN the sixteenth lecture, delivered on the 8th of March, the anatomy of the gorilla was concluded. Of the internal organs of this animal very little is at present known. The state of the

brain examined by Gratiolet, only sufficed to show that the principal sulci and gyri agree with those of the chimpanzee. The general form of the brain is, however, well seen in a cast of the interior of the cranium; it is longer and more depressed than in the chimpanzee, and the olfactory lobes are more prominent. When the tentorial plane is horizontal, the posterior lobes of the cerebrum project to a marked extent beyond the cerebellum. The female gorilla is much smaller than the male, and wants the great crests or ridges on the skull, and has smaller teeth, especially the canines. The law of growth in the young appears to be the same as in the chimpanzee.

The next animal described was the orang-utang. It inhabits the great islands of Borneo and Sumatra, but is comparatively rare, and confined to the wooded, hilly, inland parts. Its habits have been observed and described by S. Müller, Sir J. Brooke, Mr. Wallace, and others. It very unwillingly assumes the erect posture, but when on the ground swings itself along by its very long arms as with crutches, not exactly resting on the knuckles as the great African apes do, but with the inner edge of the index finger on the ground, and the thumb spread out. The hind foot does not come flat on the ground, but rests on its outer edge, the toes being held close together and curved. Even when passing from bough to bough of the trees, among which its life is chiefly spent, it observes a remarkable slowness and caution in its movements. It builds itself a kind of nest of leaves and twigs, and has a remarkably loud voice.

The largest orang probably does not exceed four feet four inches in height. The span is nearly twice that extent. The legs are proportionately shorter than in the chimpanzee and the gorilla. The foot is longer than the hand, and both are singularly narrow. The fore-arm is of nearly equal length with the upper arm, and the thigh is very little longer than the leg. In most of these proportions it deviates further from man than do the chimpanzee and gorilla. The hair is long and loose on the body and limbs, and of a reddish brown colour. On the chin it grows in especial abundance, forming a large beard; but the greater part of the face is bare. A peculiar appearance is given to the countenance of the adult male by a remarkable development of lobes composed of fibro-cellular tissue and fat, projecting outwards from either cheek.

The vertebral column possesses even less of the peculiar curves found in man than does that of the chimpanzee and gorilla, but the sacro-lumbar angle is distinctly marked, and the coccyx continues the curve of the sacrum. There are seven cervical vertebrae, twelve dorsal (with twelve pairs of ribs), generally four lumbar, and five sacral, making one true vertebra less than in man; but the large skeleton in the College Museum has the full number. The spinous processes of the cervical vertebrae are very long. The scapula, on the whole, bears a greater resemblance to that of man than it does in either the chimpanzee or the gorilla, but the hand presents a great deviation from the human type. It is very long and narrow, and the phalanges are greatly curved; the thumb is so short that it only reaches to the end of the second metacarpal bone. As in most of the lower apes, there are nine bones in the carpus instead of eight, as in man, the chimpanzee, and the gorilla. The pelvis shows the eversion of the ischial tuberosities characteristic of the ape. A remarkable circumstance connected with the femur is the entire absence of the round ligament of the hip joint. The foot deviates greatly from that of man. Contrary to what is observed in him, the tarsus forms the shortest, and the digits the longest segment. The mobility between the distal and proximal divisions of the tarsus is exceedingly great, and the chief cause of the habitual inversion of the sole of the foot. The scansorial curvature of the phalanges is even more definitely marked than in the hand. The hallux (corresponding to the human "great toe") is remarkably short, and its distal phalanx, with the nail, is not infrequently absent; even when it is present the end of the toe does not reach the extremity of the second metatarsal bone.

In the seventeenth lecture (March 10th) the anatomy of the orang was continued. The bony crests and the supra-orbital prominence of the skull are less conspicuously developed than in the gorilla. In a vertical section it is seen that the cranial cavity is higher in proportion to its length than in the other great apes; but this approximation towards the human type is more than balanced by other characters of inferiority. The olfactory fossa is produced downwards and forwards, so that the cerebral

hemispheres hardly cover the olfactory lobes in front. The condyles are situated in the fourth fifth of the base of the skull. The general contour of the face is more excavated than in the gorilla and chimpanzee; the nasal bones are flatter; the macrognathism and prognathism are carried to about the same extent as in them. The sides of the palate are straight, or even approach each other posteriorly. The premaxillary suture persists to adult age, as in the gorilla. In the lower jaw there is an entire absence of any mental prominence. The hyoid bone more resembles that of man than does the chimpanzee's. The dentition offers no very striking characters of difference from that of the other great apes. It has the human peculiarities of the proportionate size of the different incisors, and of the patterns on the upper and lower molar teeth. In other respects it exhibits the ape characters, especially in the great size of the canines, the multiplication of the fangs of the premolars, and the slope of the anterior edge of the first inferior premolar.

The description of the muscles which followed, showed that on the whole the orang departs, in reference to this system, further from man than the previously-described great apes, as it possesses all the characters in which they deviate from the human type, and many others either special to itself, or found also among the lower mammals. It is indeed scarcely too much to say that, in the arrangement of its muscles, the orang differs as much from the chimpanzee as the latter does from man.

The larynx of the orang possesses all the cartilages, ligaments, and muscles found in the same organ in man, but with certain differences of detail. The enormous development of the great air sac connected with it has been carefully described by Sandifoot. It is larger even than in the gorilla, consisting of a median pouch in front of the trachea, covered by a strong layer of muscular fibres from the platysma, and sending caecal prolongations backwards beneath the trapezius muscle as far as the occiput, beneath the scapula, and into the axillæ. In the young there are two small distinct sacs which coalesce in the middle line as growth advances. The suggestion which has been made, that this large reservoir of air assists to prolong the loud roar of the animal, is not consistent with the fact of its opening into the air-passages, being above the situation of the vocal cords.

The eighteenth lecture, on March 12th, was commenced by a description of the splanchnology of the orang, the principal internal organs being described as retaining, in most of their essential features, the same characters as in the chimpanzee and gorilla, but departing somewhat further than in these from the human type.

The brain has about the same volume as that of the chimpanzee—that is, twenty-six inches in the largest specimen yet measured. In all its most important features it agrees perfectly with the brain of that animal, though the height of the central hemispheres are decidedly greater in proportion to their length. While this character approximates it nearer to the brain of man, the lateral excavation of the infero-frontal region and the prolongation downwards and forwards of the median portion remove it further away. On looking down upon the upper surface of the cerebrum, no part of the cerebellum is visible. The same primary divisions into lobes may be traced as in man, and the great convolutions and sulci are arranged in the same manner; but, as in the case of the chimpanzee, we observe a greater degree of simplicity and bilateral symmetry. The external perpendicular fissure is less distinct than in that animal, being partially bridged over by the greater development of the superior annectent gyri; but the description of the internal anatomy of the one would apply almost equally well to the other. The lateral ventricle, posterior cornu, and hippocampus minor are proportionately as well developed as in the chimpanzee's and the human brain.

The law of growth in the orang is the same as that which governs the development of the other great apes, and therefore differs considerably from that of man. In the adult state the female is considerably smaller than the male, and is easily distinguished by the inferior size of the canine teeth. Like the chimpanzee, the orang, though inhabiting a very limited geographical area, is subject to very great variations in colour, proportions, and osteological and dental characters.

The next animals, taken into consideration were the gibbons, or long-armed apes (genus *Hylobates*). They still belong to the group of anthropoid or man-like apes, though presenting some striking marks of inferiority to those which have preceded

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them. In some of their characters, however, they show remarkable signs of elevation, so much so that some anatomists, giving greater weight to these than to the *tout ensemble* of their organization, have assigned to them the place nearest to man in the scale. In geographical distribution the gibbons are restricted to the islands of the Indian Archipelago and some portions of the neighbouring mainland. They are arboreal in their habits, and the most active of any known apes. Their form and proportions well suit the agility of their movements, the head being small, the body light, and the limbs, especially the arms, of immense length. When on the ground they can walk upright with considerable ease, balancing themselves with extended arms, or occasionally resting on the knuckles, which reach the ground when the body is placed perpendicularly. Although the arms are so greatly developed as compared with the body, in proportion to the legs they are not so long as in the orang, being about as 5 to 3. The legs are about half of the total height. The hand is longer than the foot. A further departure from man is seen in the forearm being longer than the humerus.

The vertebral column has less curve than even in the orang. The dorso-lumbar vertebræ are 18; either 13 dorsal and 5 lumbar, or 14 dorsal and 4 lumbar, being one more than in man. The spines of the middle cervical vertebræ are not prolonged, nor is the sacrum so narrow as in the other anthropoid apes. The scapula differs greatly from that of man. The hand is extremely narrow, and, as in the orang, has nine bones in the carpus; the thumb is well developed. The pelvis exhibits in every respect notable characters of degradation, especially in the expansion of the inferior surface of the ischial bones, corresponding with the cutaneous callosities in this region. In the relative proportions of the different regions of the foot, the gibbons are removed further from man than either the chimpanzee or orang; the projection of the os calcis backwards is also less marked. The skull is proportionately small; the occipital foramen is situated as far back as in the posterior fifth of the base. The plane of this foramen, of the ethmoidal plate, and of the tentorium have all a certain oblique inclination indicative of serial degradation. The union of the frontal bones over the junction of the prosphenoid and ethmoid is well marked. The premaxillary suture persists until after the completion of the second dentition. A character which approximates it to the human cranium is the constant union of the alisphenoid with the parietal bones; and, although the lower jaw generally departs considerably from the human type, in one species of gibbon, the siamang, alone among apes, the chin, instead of receding is straight or even sometimes slightly projecting.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY'S SOIREE.

BURLINGTON HOUSE was *en fête* on Saturday last; and, although we have not space to allude to all the objects collected with such care to increase the interest of Major-General Sabine's reception, some of them require a special mention. As we announced last week, M. Lartet and Mr. Christy exhibited some specimens illustrative of the industry of the Stone Age at the Reindeer Period, imbedded in breccia with bones of reindeer, aurochs, and horse, recently discovered by them in bone-caves in central France. We shall refer more particularly to them on a future occasion, merely remarking here that, although the promised drawings of the specimens left behind in the French collections were not forthcoming, the specimens exhibited were of the highest interest. We must also mention a drawing, natural size, of a magnificent fossil horn of a large extinct species of deer discovered in the "Forest-Be" of the Norfolk coast by the Rev. John Gunn, F.G.S., of Irtstead, Norfolk. The drawing bore the label of *Cervus dicranios* (Nesti), *C. Sedgwickii* (Gunn). Dr. Falconer has determined that fossil remains of this form occur in the "Norwich Crag," "Forest-Be," and also in the Pliocene deposits of the Val d'Arno.—A metatarsal or "cannon bone" of a colossal form of reindeer, bearing marks of the hand of man, of great antiquity, discovered by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, F.G.S., of Stouthall, in "Bosco's Den," during his exploration of the Gower Caves.—A very beautiful and remarkable series of remains of the pigmy fossil elephant of Malta, *Elephas Melitensis* (Falconer), consisting of molar teeth and tusks, foetal and adult; neck and dorsal vertebræ; bones of the fore and hind legs; pelvis, &c. These, with other fossil remains, were discovered by Captain Spratt, C.B., R.N., in the Cave of Zebbuji, Malta. These

objects were contributed by Dr. Falconer on the part of his friends.

In strange contrast with the remains of the pigmy element, we may mention the skull of a rhinoceros and two bones of a whale found at Deptford, in the excavations for the Southern Main Drainage, exhibited by the Metropolitan Board of Works. The remains of human art from Windmill Hill Cave, Gibraltar, sent by Mr. Busk, and Mr. Lubbock's illustrations of Danish antiquities, complete the list of objects bearing on the Antiquity of Man.

Those mighty engines of modern research, spectroscopes, were well represented—from Professor Stokes's "handy" spectroscope for examination of liquids by means of the absorption bands which they produce to the latest performance of Mr. Cassiot's Kew instrument, which, with its eleven sulphide of carbon prisms, revealed to Mr. Balfour Stewart on the afternoon of the very day no less than twelve lines between the components of the double line in the solar spectrum. In the matter of microscopes, specially noticeable was Dr. Carpenter's exhibition of the pseudomorphic and stereoscopic effects of an arrangement introduced by Nachet.

Professor Maxwell exhibited an electric bobbin with vibrating commutator for determining the declination and dip of the magnetic force; and his elegant method of obtaining these elements by measurement of the angle at which a magnetic current fails to induce any vibration in the commutator was much admired. Among Professor Wheatstone's contributions, his exquisitely contrived machine for showing the movement of waves in general, and, as it seemed to us, of light waves in particular, whether polarized or not, is here specially to be noticed, although, truly, we are far from ignoring the interest which attaches to his revolving mirror or the splendid use which Foucault has made of it.

His Majesty the King of Dahomey, too, was, indirectly, an exhibitor, for his "Royal Stool," presented to Commander Eardley Wilmot, and lent by the Geographical Society, was a centre of interest. Among the models was one of the Sultan's yacht *Taliah*, the fastest vessel afloat, the trial trip of which was reported in the *Times* a few days ago. Gisborne's patent electrical and mechanical engine and steering instruments, giving accurate and instantaneous communication between the captain, the engineer, and the helmsman, exhibited by Messrs. Silver & Co., and the electro-magnetic telegraph semaphores, as used in the train signal-system, and the portable telegraph carried in all royal special trains on the South-Eastern Railway, exhibited by Mr. C. V. Walker, were noticeable as among the latest developments of the application of electricity. Passing over a hundred objects of scientific interest, we must, in conclusion, refer to the statuettes illustrating the process of photosculpture invented by M. Willème de Marnyhae; the illustrations of MM. Vial's and Dulos's processes for engraving; to Mr. G. Richmond's crayon portraits of Dr. Hofmann and Professor Tyndall, the last, one of the happiest we have ever seen; and the numerous specimens of drawing by Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, and Michael Angelo, lent from the Royal Collection by command of her Majesty.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

IN addition to the account of the Royal Society's *soirée*, we have also to record—and we do it with the greatest pleasure—that, on the 7th instant, a series of free scientific and literary *soirées* was inaugurated in the Sorbonne, under the auspices of the Minister of Instruction. The provisional committee, consisting of those who made the suggestion, and in whose hands the arrangements rest at present, consists of MM. Milne-Edwards (President), Jules Sandeau (Vice-President), Pasteur (of the *Académie des Sciences*), Francis Wey (Hon. President of the *Société des Littérateurs*), Lévêque (Professor at the *Collège de France*), Jamin (Professor at the Sorbonne and at the Polytechnic School), and Dubief (Secretary). There are to be two meetings weekly, at eight o'clock in the evening: Mondays for lectures on scientific, and Fridays on literary subjects. A new system of lighting has been introduced in the great room of the Sorbonne, where these meetings take place, by which it may, according to need, be either brilliantly illuminated, or plunged into darkness. All the seats are free; and two galleries have been reserved for ladies. As may be imagined, this project has already received the warm support of many of the leading scientific men in Paris. Nor has the appreciation of the public

of this splendid opportunity of scientific education been less marked. At the first *soirée*, when M. Jamin discoursed on the different states of matter, although some 4000 were accommodated, as many more perhaps, desirous of obtaining admission, were unable to do so. The second *soirée* took place on the 10th, when the same discourse was repeated. At the third *soirée*, on the 14th, M. Gratiolet gave a lecture on Man's Place in Nature. On Monday next M. Würtz is to give a lecture on the phenomena of combustion. These *soirées* will be resumed after Easter. How gladly would we chronicle a similar addition to the scientific wealth of London!

We are sorry to learn from the *Mechanics' Magazine* that the usefulness of the Patent-Office Library is about to be impaired by a reduction of its staff. This free library, containing, as it does, some 30,000 volumes of scientific literature, besides specifications of patents, &c., is at the present moment one of the most useful scientific libraries in Europe, and we sincerely hope that such a step, which would at once shipwreck what should in time become one of our national aids to knowledge, will not be taken.

We have received a list of the prize questions proposed by the Society of Arts and Sciences of Utrecht; it includes questions on Jurisprudence and Political Science, *Belles-Lettres*, Philosophy and History, and Natural and Medical Sciences. We give the questions in the last-named section. "Observations on the influence exerted by small variations of exterior circumstances upon the evolution of the embryo of one or more species of vertebrate animals." "A memoir upon the value of Sphygmography in diagnosis." The intention of the Society is that the author, after having examined the various indications that sphygmography offers in healthy individuals, should not confine himself to diseases of the heart and arteries, but extend his observations to the greatest possible number of diseases. "What progress has the study of atmospheric electricity, its causes and its laws, made within the last twenty years?" "It appears from the experiments of several naturalists that luminous rays of different refrangibility have not an equal influence upon the direction of the various parts of plants, independently of the periodical variations produced by light and shade: the Society requires a critical examination of the observations and experiments made by other naturalists, and the extension of these experiments to other plants which have not yet been experimented upon, in order better to appreciate the nature of this influence and the circumstances under which it is felt." "Critical observations on the extent and peculiarity of spectra formed by the calorific rays emitted, at various temperatures, by various substances." "Chemical and physiological observations on the digestion of fresh-water fish." "Chemical and physiological observations on the digestion of reptiles, as well Dipnoæ, as Monopnoæ." "It has long been known that fish have the faculty of producing sounds: the Society requires observations on the manner in which the sound is produced in one or more species where the cause has not yet been pointed out." "Observations on the development of one or more species of invertebrate animals, the history of which is not yet known; accompanied by the figures necessary to explain the text." The prize for each question will be a gold medal, worth 300 Dutch florins, or its value in silver. The replies must be written in French, Dutch, German (Italian text), English, or Latin, and forwarded, post free, before 30th November, 1864, to the Secretary, Professor O. Van Rees, Utrecht. The memoirs should be accompanied by a sealed letter, enclosing the name and address of the author. The successful essays will be published in the memoirs of the Society.

ACCORDING to the researches and experiments of Messrs. Pécholier and Saintpierre, the results of which have been presented to the Imperial Academy of France, it appears that there is a great difference in the action of verdigris according as it is taken in large or small doses. Messrs. Pécholier and Saintpierre investigated its effects on workmen, dogs, sheep, fowls, &c., and have always noted that in large doses it acts as an energetic poison, and in small doses, continued over long periods, the effects are of a totally opposite character. The lower animals, when fed exclusively on the must of the grape, used in the manufacture of verdigris, containing a considerable amount of the salts of copper, thrive on the diet and rapidly fattened. In like manner the health of the work-people was good; and, though the absorption of the salt was manifest in the secretions of their bodies, not one simple case of colic was discovered. Among the female workers there

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was a total freedom from chlorosis; and Messrs. Pécholier and Saintpierre suggest that the salts of copper should be tried as medicine in such cases, believing that these salts possess properties similar to those of gold, manganese, and iron. But, though copper, thus absorbed slowly into the system, may be advantageous, yet its local application produces sores and purulent discharges. The dust irritates the eyes and the respiratory organs, bringing on slight ophthalmic attacks, sore throats, coughs, &c. These effects, though ordinarily of an unimportant character, may become dangerous in irritable or nervous persons, or persons predisposed to pulmonary phthisis, asthma, or chronic diseases of the respiratory organs. It is therefore important that work-people subject to these latter diseases should not be permitted to enter on such work, and that medical men should recommend young women liable to chlorotic diseases to engage in this employment. In every case, though the inconvenience arising from the dust may be slight, these gentlemen recommend the work-people to wear a handkerchief over the face or nose and mouth, so that the air may, as it were, be sifted before being breathed; and they came to the conclusion that, in a public sanitary point of view, this manufacture is absolutely harmless.

At a general meeting of the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon, recently held at Redruth, Mr. Charles Fox, who occupied the chair as one of the vice-presidents in the absence of Mr. Basset, the president, delivered an address in which he made the following remarks on the importance of a study of the phenomena of active volcanoes to miners and geologists:—"Sir Charles Lyell had well said that, in the last century the dogmatism of the Vulcanists and Neptunists was exhibited in ignorance of the more recent observations on the formation of volcanic rocks under different circumstances. Sir James Hall had showed that carbonate of lime under high pressure, much less than that of the upper part of Vesuvius, would melt without giving off its carbonic acid; and among the volcanic productions of that mountain might be found nearly one-quarter of the minerals known upon the surface of the earth, the number being 80 or 90 out of 380. Great part of these had unquestionably been formed within the historic period. Mineralogists and geologists might also see there the formation of dykes cutting through the volcanic rocks, of more consolidated materials than the lava which surrounded them. Mr. Mallet, whose observations upon volcanoes—those of Europe especially—were well known had been very anxious that some experiments should be made to ascertain the internal temperature of Vesuvius; and it had been estimated that within visible depth of a smaller crater the heat was sufficient to melt copper. In that very crater, but more particularly in the larger one, 230 years ago cattle were grazing, and its sides were covered with bushes. Vesuvius had then been idle for nearly five centuries; but how great had been the changes that had taken place since that period in its neighbourhood! He had no doubt that the phenomena of volcanoes would become more and more important to miners who sought to inquire into the structure of the rocks which existed in their own country, more especially in the regions with which they had not been familiar, whether they were formed from aqueous or igneous crystallization." The following is another interesting passage from Mr. Fox's address:—"The question of pressure should never be left out of the question when men spoke or wrote upon the character of rocks; and he had sometimes wished that they could get a fragment of one of those mountains which had been proved to exist beneath the Atlantic at an elevation of some five or six thousand feet. Such a fragment might not only throw a light on the contents of those mountains, but also on the circumstances under which they were formed. What he had been alluding to properly came under the head of chemical geology, lectures on which were now being given in Jermyn Street. He had the privilege of hearing a part of one given by Dr. Percy, who had given an account of a remarkable deposit of iron ore in the lakes of Sweden. When these were frozen, holes were cut in the ice, and the beds discovered by means of long rods, the ore being afterwards taken up by means of a sort of dredge. The value of what was thus fished up was £22,000 per annum; and the deposits were replaced in a period of about thirty years. He believed they had something analogous under the oolite at Cleveland, where there was a deposit unquestionably of a marine or lacustrine character—beds of iron being found there intermixed with fossils, especially of some of the great saurians."

WE learn from the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique* that M. Le Guen of the French artillery has been for some time engaged in investigating the change produced in the properties of cast-iron by alloying it with different proportions of wolfram. His experiments were undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the best kind of iron for the manufacture of rifled cannon, which have been so largely used of late by the French Government. The results of his investigation may be summed up shortly as follow:—Grey cast-iron attains its maximum tenacity (amounting to an increase of one-third) when mixed with $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of wolfram. If this proportion be increased to 3 per cent., the resistance to breaking decreases, but the hardness continues to increase. The iron experimented upon was grey Gartsherrie, and, previous to being used, was melted and cast into smaller bars. When a very hard and tenacious iron is used, not more than 2 per cent. of wolfram should be added to produce the maximum degree of tenacity; but, if a very hard iron is required, such as that of which rolls are cast, the proportion of alloy may be slightly increased. The addition of 2 per cent. of wolfram to very tenacious mixed iron gave good results, the increase in tenacity being greater with German than with French wolfram, in the proportion of 17 to 11. This difference was rendered much greater by subjecting the iron to a previous melting. It was found also that the wolfram iron was more elastic than ordinary iron, and that in general it was immaterial at what stage of the process the addition of the wolfram took place. M. Le Guen considers that iron thus alloyed is particularly suited to the manufacture of ordnance, inasmuch as its hardness, elasticity, and tenacity are materially increased. The existence of tungsten in Damascus blades was first pointed out by Koeller of Vienna; but M. Le Guen claims for a French chemist, —M. Bréant, an officer of the Mint under the Restoration, the honour of being the first to point out the existence of a foreign body in Oriental steel. He did not succeed in detecting tungsten, but showed by experiment that steel of an excellent quality might be produced by alloying it with different substances.

A SOMEWHAT animated dispute has been for some time carried on in the *Journal für Gasbeleuchtung* between Professor Mulder of Utrecht and several other chemists as to the danger of using, in the manufacture of gas, coals which have been injured by sea water. Some time back, it appears, a purifier at the Utrecht gas works exploded, and Professor Mulder accounted for it by suggesting that the pipes had become stopped by chloride of calcium, which, he supposed, had been formed owing to the presence of salt in the coal. He says that, when coals have absorbed such a quantity of sea water that 10,000lbs. of coal contain 7lbs. of salt, chlorine gas is produced during distillation, and that this gas is not taken up until it arrives in the dry lime purifier, where it combines with the lime and forms chloride of calcium. The Professor alleges such to have been the cause of the accident in question, but this view is stoutly opposed by several chemists practically acquainted with the subject. Professor Mulder, however, is no mean authority on a point of pure chemistry.

IN a paper read before the French Academy on the 25th ultimo by M. Jouriet of Niort, on the locomotion of fishes, the theory is advanced that the recoil caused by the expulsion of the water from the branchial cavities tends to propel the fish directly forwards. If the contractions of the adductor and abductor muscles of the opercula are unequal, the currents flowing from the two branchial cavities will be unequal, and consequently the force of the recoil; so that the branchial respiration may subserve oblique as well as direct movements. Referring to the instable equilibrium of fish consequent upon their centre of gravity being situated so high, and to the constant motion of the fins necessary to prevent their turning belly uppermost, the author suggests that this great loss of force is compensated by the fact that the constant muscular contraction necessary for the preservation of equilibrium enables the animal more easily to maintain the activity so necessary for the capture of its prey and the escape from its enemies.

THE *Journal of the Society of Arts* reports the finding of both silver and iron in New South Wales. The silver mine in the vicinity of Reedy creek, at the base of the Dromedary mountain. The bed of clay-iron in the Illawarra district, between Balli and Coal Cliff. It lies horizontally embedded between sandstone; and the regular Wollongong coal-measures lie a few hundred feet below it. The bed of iron ore is about twenty or thirty-five feet in thickness.

M. HAIDINGER gives the following particulars of the number of meteorites in the different museums of Europe in a letter which he has recently addressed to M. Van Beneden of the Académie Royale de Belgique:—Owing to the attention which has of late years been devoted to these phenomena, the collections of meteorites have increased in a remarkable manner. At the commencement of 1859 the Imperial Museum of Vienna possessed 137 specimens; on the 30th of May 1863 the number amounted to 200, and at the present time it is still greater. The British Museum collection contained 75 specimens in 1859, and on the 12th of December 1863 they had increased to 219. The collection of the University of Berlin contained on the 19th of April last 153 specimens; that of the University of Göttingen, formed by Professor Wöhler, contained at the beginning of this year not less than 137 specimens, among which is the meteorite which fell in December last at Tirlmont. The Museum of Natural History at Paris contains 86 specimens. Of private collections the richest are those of Mr. Shepard of Amherst College, which numbers 151 examples; Mr. Greg of Manchester, 191; Baron Reichenbach, 176. In another letter, "On the Mutual Relations between Shooting-Stars, Meteorites, and Star-showers," M. Haidinger gives a succinct account of the progress of this department of science. "The identity of the three kinds of fiery meteors—viz., shooting-stars, meteorites, and star-showers," he says, "seems to me undoubted; but I do not feel justified in expressing any decided opinion on the height of the atmosphere. M. Quetelet has assumed that I do not share his views as to the height of the atmosphere being greater than is generally supposed. I may, however, say that I take the same view of the case as he does, both with regard to the greater height of the atmosphere, and also as to the superposition of two layers of a different nature. The lower of these, the unstable atmosphere, partakes of the rotatory motion of the earth, and is subject to the influence of currents and to other variations, whilst the upper layer—the stable atmosphere—is of much less density and is relatively at rest. There is no doubt that the latter follows the earth in its annual revolution, but whether it partakes of its diurnal motion is a point which for the present remains undecided."

SOME interesting results have recently been laid before the Chemical Society of Paris by M. Terreil on the boiling of water in paper vessels, or in vessels with paper bottoms. He found that paper upon which a layer of water was placed might be heated to a very high temperature without being destroyed. Another of his results was, that when the evaporative surface is greater than, or of the same magnitude as, the area to which the heat is applied, the water cannot be brought to the boiling point. When the evaporative surface is less than the surface heated, the water may be boiled, the rise in temperature, however, occurring but slowly. During the ebullition a number of bubbles of gas were disengaged at the surface of the paper, and the bulk of this gas, upon being measured, was found to be greater than that of the air contained in the water. M. Terreil concludes from this that endosmotic action takes place, gas from the exterior passing through the paper into the fluid. In fact, as long as the boiling is continued, bubbles of gas continue to be disengaged. An analysis of the gas which was collected showed that it contained—oxygen, 8.81 per cent., nitrogen, 86.43 per cent., and carbonic acid, 4.76 per cent. by volume; thus proving that the two latter gases only had passed through the paper, the quantity of the former being found to correspond to that which should be contained in the air held in solution by the distilled water employed. If a solution of a metallic salt be operated upon in a similar manner, the exterior of the paper becomes covered with laminae of the reduced metal. If alcohol be employed, it takes fire on the outside of the paper. The source of heat may then be removed, and a disengagement of gas takes place as before at the surface of the paper.

A NEW mineral, we learn from the *Society of Arts Journal*, has been discovered in the neighbourhood of the Upper Yarra. It resembles that well known as sapphirine, and is harder than topaz, which it scratches. It will be principally valuable for the lapidary, polishing other stones, &c. Although it has as yet only been found in the portion of Australia above referred to, it is likely to be met with wherever the granite formation predominates.

THE Abbé Moigno's translation of Professor Tyndall's "Heat as a Mode of Motion" is announced in Paris.

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SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

BONE-CAVES IN BORNEO.

5, Westbourne Grove Terrace, W.

I ASK permission to lay before your readers a few facts and suggestions on the above subject. Some weeks since I was informed by an old acquaintance, Mr. Robert Coulson, a mining engineer who has explored a good deal of North-Western Borneo, that he had found a quantity of bones in a cave in that country; and, having read, during his stay in London, Sir Charles Lyell's "Antiquity of Man," he thought the fact might be of some interest. On inquiring particulars, I found that the cave in question was situated in the district between Sarawak and Bruni, on a mountain some distance inland. Mr. Coulson had been searching for tin and other ores, which were reported to be found in these caves, and in this particular one he found the floor covered with a kind of fossil guano, very hard, and about two feet thick. He had some of this broken up with picks, and found it to contain abundance of bones, especially at the bottom, next the rocky floor of the cave. He assured me there were great numbers of bones of many sorts, and numbers of teeth of all sizes. The guano was so hard that they did not break up much of it. There were also some human skulls lying on the surface, about which the natives who accompanied him could tell him nothing.

The presence of this layer of solid guano in a cave is not easy to account for. If it is the accumulated dung of the small bats, and perhaps a few swifts or goatsuckers that may now frequent caves, it would indicate a long period of time. There are now no animals in Borneo that would be likely to frequent caves, the only moderately large carnivora, the Malay bear and the tiger-cats (*Felis macrocelis* and *F. javensis*), being arboreal animals. The mere fact therefore of large quantities of bones found in a cave, with the accumulated dung in which they are buried, indicates a state of things which has now passed away; and the examination of those bones might throw light upon the changes which have resulted in the peculiar zoological character which the productions of the island present.

It may, perhaps, be advisable, in connexion with this subject, briefly to point out the chief characteristics of the fauna of Borneo, the anomalies which it presents, and which a knowledge of its most recent changes may assist us in explaining; as well as the promise it holds out of richly rewarding the researches of palæontologists. The natural productions of Borneo resemble on the whole so closely those of the other Indo-Malayan countries (Java, Sumatra, and the Malay Peninsula), that there can be little doubt of there having been a geologically recent connexion between them all. Of about seventy mammals known to inhabit Borneo, only ten are peculiar to it, the remaining sixty occurring, with but slight differential characters or none, in one or other of the adjacent islands. In birds and insects about the same proportion are really distinct, though there are many more which offer slight but constant peculiarities, and have therefore received distinct specific names. Notwithstanding, however, this great and very general similarity, there are in Borneo certain peculiarities and certain deficiencies which give it a marked character. Several genera are peculiar to it, as *Nasalis*, *Dendrogale* and *Ptilocercus*, and that singular bird *Pityriasis*. The tiger, which abounds on all the other islands and in the peninsula of Malacca, is absent, and yet several of the large herbivora, which, being free from the attacks of such a ferocious beast, one would expect to find in greater abundance, are very local and scarce, and apparently dying out. The elephant and rhinoceros, which in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula exist in company with the tiger, are so local and scarce in Borneo that their very existence has been for some time doubtful, and even the tapir is by no means so plentiful as in the places mentioned above. The wild ox, also (*Bos sondaicus*), only exists in the north-east extremity of the island.

The most striking feature of Borneo is, however, undoubtedly the presence and comparative abundance of the great anthropoid ape, *Simia satyrus*, as well as a second species, *Simia morio*, Owen. One or both of these is met with over the whole extent of Borneo, whereas, though there can be no doubt that the former occurs also in Sumatra, it seems confined to a limited district, and in the whole southern half of the island is entirely unknown. Another important consideration is, that the Malayan region (of which Borneo forms an

important section), though of limited extent, has a highly characteristic and peculiar fauna. It possesses many genera entirely restricted to it, and many families which attain their greatest development in it, and also presents us with some of the most singular and interesting forms in the animal kingdom.

From the foregoing facts the following conclusions are, I think, rendered very probable:—(1st) A great geological antiquity for the Malayan region as a whole; (2nd) a considerable antiquity for that portion of it which now forms the island of Borneo; and (3rd) great and varied changes in physical geography, and great concomitant changes in animal life, which have resulted in the present condition of that island's fauna;—and we may I think be certain, that the remains of the animals which inhabited Borneo at a comparatively recent period will be of great interest, and may serve to indicate the nature of the changes that have been recently, and are probably still, going on.

Quite independently, however, of the fact that bones are known to exist in a particular cave in Borneo, it appears to me that that island offers a field for exploration unequalled perhaps in the globe. Limestone caverns abound in it. There are several very extensive ones in the Sarawak territory itself, and Mr. St. John mentions others in the Bruni country. The character of the existing fauna, as well as the extent of the land and the height of the mountains, all prove it to be of some geological antiquity. Now, in every other country which has been explored, the animals which have recently become extinct are always allied to those now living in the same region, and are often of gigantic size or remarkable forms. Europe gives us elks, bears, and hyenas, Australia extinct kangaroos and wombats, South America giant sloths and armadillos; according to all analogy, therefore, we may expect that the caves of Borneo would reward a persevering explorer, not only with fossil tapirs, Malay bears, and scaly ant-eaters, but also with the precursors of the extraordinary lemuroid forms now inhabiting the country—*Galeopithecus*, *Nycticebus*, and *Tarsius*—and with fossil proboscis-monkeys, gibbons, and orangs more or less resembling those which now abound in its vast and luxuriant forests. It is not improbable that some human remains may also be found to throw light upon the question of the origin of the Malayan races, and to prove whether a Negrito or some still lower race was formerly spread over the whole archipelago.

Should the naturalists of this country be willing to make an effort to carry out this most promising work, I can inform them that Mr. Coulson, who is now on his way out to Singapore, is willing to undertake it, if he receives instructions within the next month or two, after which time he will probably have other engagements. The necessary expenses of going to such a remote part of the country would be rather heavy, as he must engage a native boat and crew, as well as labourers, at Sarawak; but I estimate that £150 would cover expenses and his remuneration for getting a good sample of the contents of the cave he described to me; and, if an additional £100 could be raised, he would be able, while in the country, to explore several other caves and ascertain whether any of them contain remains of greater antiquity and higher interest. It is needless to observe that to carry out a thorough examination of all the caves or recent deposits in the country (which would be necessary to reap the full benefits of any exploration) would require a much larger sum than I have mentioned.

ALFRED R. WALLACE.

THE NEGRO'S PLACE IN NATURE.

4, St. Martin's Place, W.C., March 15.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY again thinks fit to controvert some anatomical facts stated by myself, and, in so doing, introduces a style of argument which I shall neither repeat nor imitate.

Professor Huxley's vindication as respects the dentition of the Negro is indeed a characteristic example of forensic skill. The manner in which Professor Huxley re-states the case of his opponents deserves especial notice. He says: "Dr. Hunt writes (giving Mr. C. Carter Blake as his authority) that 'The inferior molars sometimes present in the Negro race five tubercles, and this anomaly is sporadically found in other races.'" The ensuing sentence, however, of Dr. Hunt's paper is most disingenuously suppressed. He went on to say, "It has been noticed in the European and the Esquimaux, but is affirmed by my friend Mr. Carter Blake to be more frequent in the Negro and

Australian than in any other race." Yet Professor Huxley, without a single qualm of conscience, actually ventures to suppress the second clause of Dr. Hunt's proposition, in justification of which my authority is alone cited, and to transfer my name to the head of the first clause, for which I was not in any way responsible. After having given to the scientific public this wholly untrue version of my original statements, Professor Huxley thinks fit to pen twenty-one lines (see his tenth paragraph) in which he says that "this particular error is traceable to Pruner-Bey." An unprejudiced observer, however, must see that the assertion of the five-tubercled nature of the inferior molars in some negroes is all that Pruner-Bey states. I allege this condition to be more frequent in the Negro and Australian than in any other race. The words of Professor Huxley are so peculiar, and the ascription of my authority to the statement of my friend M. Pruner-Bey is so gross a perversion of my opinions, that the "difficult problem in casuistry" appears to be what future confidence we can have in the truth of an observer who could stoop to such an artifice to misrepresent the sentiments of an opponent. The word "discovery," on which Professor Huxley lays such contemptuous stress, is not, however, to be found connected with either my name or that of M. Pruner-Bey in Dr. Hunt's paper. The manner in which Professor Huxley employs the word is truly characteristic.

The deliberate way in which Professor Huxley can term, *e. g.*, Dr. Webb's statement that "the fifth or posterior tubercle in the second molar of the lower jaw. . . is not the typical configuration in man" (Webb, p. 41)—"strong corroborative evidence of the truth" of the statement that "the lower molars, whether of white or of black men, are normally five-tubercled"—is singular and embarrassing, as such an opponent obviously cannot be bound by the ordinary rules of controversy.

I am, however, glad to obtain from Professor Huxley an admission that "it is not uncommon for single molars to vary." But, as regards the "anticipated quibble," and the accusation which Professor Huxley brings against me of "suppressing the half of his conditions, and then pretending to have fulfilled them by seven examples," I must retort the imputation of unfair dealing. In the fourth paragraph of my previous letter, I also anticipated a quibble, have been careful to say "seven examples of, so far as regards the quadricuspid second molar." Yet Professor Huxley demands a case in which the first and second molars shall be quadricuspid. I have already given one case; without the "anxious search" which he, gifted with omniscience respecting all my thoughts and actions, attributes to me, I can produce others, although they might not be so "rare and interesting" as Professor Huxley may consider.

What right Professor Huxley has to speak of my "obvious pro-slavery tendencies" I cannot divine; nor am I aware to what publicly expressed or authoritatively published sentiments of mine he can refer in justification of his attribution to me of this unpopular political creed. The reasons which induce him, by an appeal to the passion and prejudice of the political world, to raise the cry of popular disapprobation against the secretary of a successful scientific society are manifest. Professor Huxley's experience in the management of the Ray Society might lead him to make less "virulent" attacks on other zoologists.

The last paragraph of Professor Huxley's letter contains such vehement personalities, and is in such contravention of the etiquette which usually governs literary men in England, that I shall pass some passages in it over in silence. The introduction of a reference to previous discussions with other individuals, and to the editorial management of a scientific periodical, is, I submit, not sanctioned by the rules of controversial courtesy. I am only, however, cognisant of one reference to the person to which Professor Huxley alludes, which has ever proceeded from my pen in the *Anthropological Review*; that letter, signed *Arthropos* (*Anthrop. Rev.*, vol. i., p. 153), is avowed by me in the contents and index which complete the volume for 1863, and for it I am solely responsible. With the exception of the above, so far as the *Anthropological Review* is concerned, I can say to Professor Huxley or to his friend—

"Nil in te scripsi, Bithynice; credere non vis.
Et jurare jubes; malo satisfacere."

I must also publicly state that the *Anthropological Review* is not in any way dependent on the "credit and resources" of the Anthropological Society—consequently, no opinion of any indi-

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duals at the Council Board will have influence in its management.

But I have no wish to defer my criticism, and shall at once allude to some at least of the most remarkable passages in his lecture. A respect for your space alone precluded me from bringing them before your readers; but the marked allusion to the proportions of the limbs, the character of the hair, and the form of the skull in your leading article a fortnight ago justifies me in calling your attention to them at once.

Professor Huxley quotes with approbation Dr. Humphry's excellent tables of the relative measurements of the bones of the limbs in the Negro and European. His rather vague statements that, in the Negro, "The arms are proportionately longer, particularly the fore-arm and hand, and, in the lower extremity, while the femur retains nearly the same relative lengths as in the European, the tibia and foot are considerably increased," must be taken in comparison with the accurate tables which Pruner-Bey himself has given. I transcribe his admirable table, from which it will be seen of what nature is the alleged "considerable increase" in the size of the tibia of the Negro, and that the femur is really shorter in the Negro than in the European. Dr. Humphry himself says, "In the Negro the thigh and arm are rather shorter than in the European; the leg is actually of equal length in both races, and is therefore relatively a little longer in the Negro; the fore-arm in the latter is actually, as well as relatively, a little longer; the foot is $\frac{1}{2}$ and the hand $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than the European." The following is M. Pruner-Bey's testimony:—

Designation of Measures.	Mean Measures.				Individual Measures.			
	Negroes.		Europeans.		Negroes.		Europeans.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Man.	Woman.	Man.	Woman.
Height of Skeleton . . .	160.04	148.06	172.25	164.42	160.0	156.0	169.0	157.0
Femur . . .	44.72	42.50	47.00	44.00	43.0	41.5	43.0	42.0
Tibia . . .	38.00	35.33	38.76	37.71	36.0	33.5	36.0	36.0
Length of Foot . . .	24.50	21.83	25.00	23.37	23.5	21.5	24.0	23.0
Humerus . . .	31.27	29.50	33.72	34.57	31.5	31.0	31.0	31.0
Radius . . .	24.63	23.00	25.40	24.85	24.5	23.0	27.0	21.0
Length of Hand . . .	18.54	17.00	18.84	18.14	19.0	18.0	20.0	17.0

N.B.—"The preceding measures having been taken on skeletons, are only strictly correct as regards the isolated bones: femur, tibia, humerus, and radius. The lengths of hand and foot, and the total height of the skeleton, can only be approximative, as they are more or less modified by the mounters of the skeletons."

The above facts will lead anatomists to "appreciate the value and practical applicability" of Professor Huxley's measurements of the limbs of the Negro.

That which Professor Huxley terms a "faculty for evolving nonsense" appears by no means to be confined to the American anatomist, Dr. Van Evrie, whose opinions he so vehemently criticizes. The following remarkable histological discoveries are communicated to the Royal College of Surgeons; I need hardly add, without the slightest reference to the memoir of Dr. Pruner-Bey, "De la chevelure comme caractéristique des races humaines d'après des recherches microscopiques":—"In the character as well as the colour of the hair, men vary much. The transverse section of the hair of certain races is flattened, in others it is oval, and, again, in others it is nearly circular. It has been asserted, but not on sufficient evidence, that the first form is characteristic of the Negro, the second of the Aryan, and the third of the Mongolian races." To accurately define the transverse section of the hair in the Negro by merely saying it is "flattened," is indeed "a notable discovery;" whilst the terminology by which the hair of a New Caledonian "Negro" is said to be "flattened," whilst that of a Persian is said to be "oval," deserves notice. M. Pruner-Bey has, however, most diligently compared the transverse sections of the human hair, and the true limits within which a histologist can predict that "le cheveu du nègre est donc elliptique et très aplati" (*loc. cit.*, p. 15). "La chevelure de ce Chinois offre des sections à formes très diverses, depuis la ronde jusqu'à l'elliptique. Cependant l'ellipse n'est jamais étroite" (p. 19); and, speaking of the Aryan Gond, can say (p. 24), "La forme prédominante des sections est elliptique; d'autres présentent la forme ovale pointue; et il y a quelques-unes qui sont tout-à-fait rondes," are laid down lucidly by the French author. I hope that histologists will compare Professor Huxley's three graceful definitions of the hair in the three races of mankind with M. Pruner-Bey's three carefully executed plates, comprising 240 illustrations, and 35 pages of elaborate description; they will then see that, although, in the character of the hair,

"men vary much," four brief sentences are inadequate to indicate the whole extent to which the English anatomist has misconceived the subject.

Professor Huxley's researches on the form of the skull are of the highest interest. Again I transcribe from his incomparable memoir:—"The form of the human skull, as is well known, is subject to great modifications. When it is elongated and narrow, so that the transverse diameter is less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of the antero-posterior diameter, it is called 'oval,' or 'oblong,' and the race or individual to which it belonged is said to be 'dolichocephalic.' When the transverse diameter is from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the length, the cranium is 'oblong'; skulls with the transverse diameter more than $\frac{1}{5}$ of the length are 'round' or 'brachycephalic.' It may be stated, as a general rule, that the oblong skull is met with best developed, partly among the Scandinavian races, and partly among the West African negroes; the oval skull is characteristic of the so-called Aryan races, inhabiting Central Europe, Persia, and Hindustan; and the round skull is found among the typical Mongolians of Central Asia and the aborigines of America."

It is to be hoped that some qualified interpreter of the above enigmatical statement will inform an expectant public which of the above descriptions refers to the "oblong" skull; whether the "oblong" is the same as the "oval" or not; and whether a skull whose transverse diameter is $\frac{1}{10}$ is an "oblong" skull, according to the unprecedented version of Retzius's researches, which is above propounded. Leaving the auditors of Professor Huxley's lectures to solve all these "difficult points in casuistry." C. CARTER BLAKE.

THE NEGRO'S PLACE IN NATURE.

Ore House, near Hastings, March 12.

I HAVE read with much admiration Professor Huxley's clever letter which appeared in THE READER of this day; yet, while awarding him all the praise due to such a brilliant display of forensic talent, I must still confess that the stern facts seem to me to be altogether untouched, in spite of the special pleader's device to which he has resorted, affecting to treat my letters as a plea of "guilty" to charges which he, nevertheless, leaves totally unsubstantiated.

To the broadside of oburgatory invective which was originally promulgated, be it remembered, from that coward's castle, the Hunterian chair, I can only offer the invulnerable defence of the naked truth.

I shall dismiss Mr. Huxley's frivolous objection to the extract from the lady's letter (which I still hold to be very intelligent) before quoted with the single remark that it bears on its surface the unmistakable evidence of never having been designed as intended for any other purpose than that of a scientific premise, and I clearly stated the reasons for which I quoted it. With regard to the courteous insinuation of Professor Huxley that I cited an essay of M. Gubler's which I had never read, its true value will at once appear when I simply affirm that I never cited M. Gubler at all.

It is some consolation for me to know that the stigma of "public condemnation" has been affixed to my paper by one who shows little respect for any authority except his own, and utterly ignores the teaching of all those laborious investigators and truth-loving philosophers, the anthropologists of France.

Surely it is at least inconsistent that Mr. Huxley, while disclaiming any attacks on my scientific honesty, should yet on the same page profess his readiness to exchange for "broad assertion" his original insinuation that my "views were brought forward in behalf of the slaveholding interest."

I cheerfully accept the challenge, and, while defying Mr. Huxley to make good his calumny, I at the same time totally and expressly deny that I have any other aim, object, or interest in the opinions which I have propounded than the destruction of error and the advancement of truth.

The gentlemanly feeling for which I still give Professor Huxley credit will, I am sure, dictate to him the necessity of either withdrawing or proving the charge he has here brought forward. Although I am no more a Southern agent than Mr. Huxley is a Northern one, I yet maintain my views unchanged—views radically opposed to those expressed by Mr. Huxley in his assertion that "the North is justified in any expenditure of blood or of treasure which shall eradicate a system hopelessly inconsistent with the moral elevation, the political freedom, or the economical progress of the American people"—thus reiterating

in the teeth of incontestable facts the usual fanatical language of the abolitionists.

In the first place, every child in this country knows that the North is not fighting for the abolition of slavery, and fortunately the history of the Southern States is sufficient to invalidate each and all of Professor Huxley's gratuitous assertions with regard to the effects of the slaveholding system. In the slave states the moral elevation both of the European and the Negro is far higher than in the free states; and it seems hard to reconcile these words of Professor Huxley with those which he gives utterance to in another passage, where he challenges our sympathetic admiration for the Southerner as exhibiting in a very high degree "indomitable courage and self-denying persistence"—surely no despicable moral qualities. It is true, indeed, that the South is not favourable to the system of Abraham Lincoln and his bullies, which seems to be the lecturer's ideal of political freedom.

Finally, it is difficult to conceive that Professor Huxley can be ignorant of the fact, demonstrable by the merest tyro, that the greatness of the Euro-American nation is almost entirely to be ascribed to the cultivation of the rich lands of the Southern States by the Negro, territories such as Louisiana and Florida, quite incapable of being worked by the European, while at the same time Mr. Huxley's pet government has demonstrated to us most conclusively that the Negro will not work except under compulsion.

Although conscious that the subjects considered in the "Negro's Place in Nature," from its extent, might well tax the energies of even the highest intellect, I submit that, in the expression of my opinions on the subject—the result of no hasty investigations—I was at least entitled to more courteous treatment than the charge of ignorance of Physics and Anthropology, and incapacity for understanding the subject I was treating. Mr. Huxley appears to mistake abuse for argument; but I shall not degrade myself by following his example. The real cause of this extraordinary and ill-tempered attack on myself and my friend Mr. Blake seems to have leaked out in the conclusion of Professor Huxley's letter, so that I should be almost justified in taking Professor Huxley's words in a "natural sense" when he says he awaits "in fear and trembling" the appearance of the next number of the *Anthropological Review*.

I trust the Council will be duly touched by his deprecatory appeal. I will engage to use such influence to second his cry for mercy as may belong to one who, prior to the attack from the Hunterian chair at the Royal College of Surgeons, was guiltless of ever having said a disrespectful word of his calumniator. JAMES HUNT.

ON THE RETARDATION OF THE EARTH'S ROTATION.

Royal Institution, March 9.

IN your impression of the 20th ult. Mr. Garbett takes exception to the concluding paragraph of your report of my recent discourse on the Glacial Epoch, and contends that the friction of the tides can never do more than reduce the earth's axial rotation to a monthly one. Mr. Garbett has very graphically and truly described the operation of the tides in retarding the earth's diurnal rotation to be, "in effect, the same as if the earth rubbed slightly against her satellite." We are thus in accord respecting the result of the tidal friction, so far as a retardation to a monthly rotation is concerned, and we may therefore take this as our point of departure.

Arrived at this stage, the earth would constantly turn the same hemisphere towards the moon, and, as a necessary consequence, the oceanic tide due to the moon's attraction would become stationary in longitude, although it would undergo a monthly oscillation in latitude, due to the inclination of the moon's orbit to the plane of the earth's equator,—the accumulation of the oceanic waters occurring in the line of the centres of the earth and moon. Thus the friction of the lunar tide in longitude would entirely cease, whilst that in latitude would have no effect upon the earth's axial rotation. At this point Mr. Garbett asserts that the maximum retardation would be attained; but, in arriving at this conclusion, he overlooks the fact that a monthly solar tide equal to two-fifths of the lunar one would still exist and exert a retarding influence upon the now monthly rotation of the earth. In other words, and in accordance with his own simile, the earth not only rubs against the moon, but also against the sun. Now, as soon as this further retardation commenced, it would of course again set in motion

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a lunar tide, which, acting in an opposite direction, would tend to neutralize the effect of the solar tide. But the friction of these two tides would clearly be dependent upon the velocity of each wave as well as upon its height, and it is evident that, although the altitude of the lunar wave would be more than twice that of the solar one, yet its velocity would, for a long time, be much smaller. Consequently, the friction of the solar wave would be greatly in excess of that caused by the lunar one, and the retardation would therefore still proceed until the friction of the two tidal waves became exactly equal. At what period such equality would be attained I am not prepared to say; but it would obviously be produced by some rate of axial rotation between a monthly and an annual one. Thus there can be no doubt that, under the conditions contemplated, the retardation would not stop at a monthly revolution as stated by Mr. Garbett, but would go on until a considerably slower rate was arrived at. I am also of opinion that other circumstances would prevent the friction of the solar tide from being perfectly neutralized until an annual axial rotation of the earth was established; but, as I am not at present prepared to state the arguments upon which this opinion is based, I do not now insist upon it.

Mr. Garbett further objects to my assuming that the terrestrial ocean would not be engulfed before it had effected by its friction the contemplated retardation of the earth's axial motion. In a case like this, where two catastrophes are approaching at an inconceivably slow and altogether unknown rate, it is obviously impossible to calculate with certainty the prior advent of either; but, in accordance with the supposition upon which I was speaking at the close of my lecture—viz., that the moon had encountered these catastrophes in the order indicated—I can see no *a priori* reason why they should not occur to the earth in the same order.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the latter portion of my discourse was of a purely suggestive and speculative character, and was by no means intended as a formal exposition of the cosmical events mentioned therein. E. FRANKLAND.

GEOLOGICAL PLAGIARISM.

THE other day I chanced to take up from the table of a friend a copy of this month's issue of a magazine called the *Geologist*. Glancing over the table of contents my eye lighted on a paper upon the "Denudation of Arthur's Seat, by James Haswell, M.A.," and, as one can hardly have visited that romantic hill without continuing to take an interest in all that concerns it, I turned to the paper in question in the expectation of finding some new light falling on the craggy slopes of the old Lion of Edinburgh. It seemed to me, somehow, in looking over Mr. Haswell's pages, that I had seen the same ideas, and possibly some of the same expressions, not long before in the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey." I took the trouble of getting hold of a copy of the volume in that series which describes the geology of the neighbourhood of Edinburgh; and you may possibly guess my astonishment to find that the whole substance and conception of this article in the *Geologist*, and a good number of the very expressions and sentences, are taken, without the slightest acknowledgment, from Mr. Geikie's memoir. The writer of the article makes no reference to any authority, introduces no inverted commas, save to two Latin lines prefixed by way of motto to his paper, and plainly intends that his communication shall be regarded as original. The following quotations speak for themselves:—

On the Denudation of Arthur's Seat. By James Haswell, M.A. (Published in the *Geologist* for March 1864.)

Proofs of Extensive Denudation—Later Rocks of Arthur's Seat. By Archibald Geikie, F.R.S.E. (Chap. xiii. in the volume on the Geology of Edinburgh in the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey," published in June 1861.)

We find the later ash filling up the valley between the Long Row and the Dasses, and hanging down into the Hunter's Bog, which it must once have filled, as it could not stop short there.

We find the same ash covering over the Long Row, the Dasses, and the Greenstone seen in a section at the south side of the Drive, and all these must have existed as prominent crags when the ash and the scoriae fell around them.

The ash there fills up the shallow valley between the Long Row and the Dasses, covering over both the crags, and hangs down into the Hunter's Bog, which it once undoubtedly filled. . . . for such loose material could not gather as an impending cliff half-way up a hillside, but must, even without the impetus of its ejection, have rolled into the valley below.

This conglomerate fills up valleys and wraps round the summits of elevated cliffs. The greenstone bed in that figure [one of a section on south side of the Drive] must unquestionably have been a prominent crag, like Salisbury Crags when the ash and scoriae fell thickly around and buried it.

It has been calculated that the Carboniferous strata which covered the Pentlands and Arthur's Seat amounted in thickness to 8000 feet, but, supposing they were only 5000 feet thick, this, with the present average height of the Pentlands at 1000 feet above the surrounding country, would give us the amount of material removed, a quantity corresponding to five times the existing mass of the Pentlands; and, as these hills are 14 miles long by 3 broad, that mass must have been equal to 42 cubic miles.

This great denudation must evidently have required a long lapse of ages for its completion. While Permian and Secondary rocks were being deposited in other parts of the island, as, for instance, oolitic rocks on the east and west coasts of Scotland, north of the Grampians, and Permian and Trias in the south, the central part of Scotland was undergoing a great change. The softer strata of sandstone, shale, and limestone were carried off, and the numerous trap-rocks of the district left standing out in high relief, till, in short, the country began to assume very nearly its present appearance. The igneous forces around Edinburgh, so long quiescent, which had not disturbed the neighbourhood since the Lower Carboniferous age, again become vigorous, again break out on the site of the old volcano.

As it [the ash] fell over the truncated edges of the older rocks of the hills, large fragments of the sandstones, greenstones, basalts, porphyries, and amygdaloids were imbedded in the felspathic paste, and soon converted into conglomerate when cooled.

The ash must have fallen thickly over the site of Edinburgh, as is evident from the fragmental condition of the cliff of ash above Hunter's Bog, and also of the basalt on the slope at the south side of the hill, which never could have stopped abruptly there. Consequently, we are led to conclude that Midlothian has been subjected to another process of denudation, subsequent to the ejection of these rocks. What was the nature of this denudation? It cannot have been due to atmospheric causes, nor to the action of the waves of the sea. Its true cause must be sought for in the Glacial Period, when another change of contour was effected on Arthur's Seat. The greenstones and basalts were ground down and polished by the friction of the moving ice, the loose ash was swept away, and only that part of it left which had been more firmly compacted round the heated orifice of the summit.

The entire thickness of the Carboniferous series in this part of the country is probably over 8000 feet. Assuming it, however, to be only 5300, this would give an amount of material removed from the Pentland Hills (14 miles long by 3 broad) equal to about 42 cubic miles. It may aid the conception of this enormous denudation to compare it with the existing mass of the Pentland Hills. If we suppose the chain to have at present a general elevation of 1000 feet over the surrounding country (though this would be an exaggeration), then the amount of removed material would surpass by more than five times the existing mass of the Pentland Hills.

This great denudation must evidently have required a long lapse of ages for its completion. . . . Rocks of older secondary age [i.e. oolitic] occur north of the great granitic barrier of the Grampians along both the eastern and western shores of the island. They occur likewise on the south side of the Silurian hills of South Scotland at Carlisle. But there is no evidence of their existence between these points. Of the condition of Central Scotland, therefore, during the long interval represented by the Secondary formations we have no trace at all. The denudation had been going on, and was indeed well-nigh as complete as it is now, when the volcanic forces, which had been so vigorous in the old Carboniferous times, broke out again on the site of an old volcano.

An examination of the enclosed fragments will show that they consist of the older rocks of the hill, sandstones, greenstones, basalts, porphyries, and amygdaloids.

The coarse ash must have fallen thickly over the site of Edinburgh. . . . The cliff of ash above Hunter's Bog is so manifestly a mere fragment that it only requires to be pointed out. Again, the basalt of the Lion's Haunch never could have stopped abruptly on the surface of such a slope as that of the south side of the hill. . . . It follows therefore that the area of Midlothian has to some extent undergone a process of denudation subsequent to the eruption of the later rocks of Arthur's Seat. I do not think that this denudation can be accounted for by the operation of ordinary atmospheric causes, though these may have acted with considerable effect in removing from certain areas the loosely agglomerated dust and scoriae. . . . During this period, called the Drift or Glacial Period, when hard greenstones and basalts were ground down and polished, the loose ash of Arthur's Seat might well have been swept away, and only that part of it left that had been more firmly compacted round the heated orifice.

I forbear to make any comment on these citations. Fortunately, such impudent appropriation appears to be rare in the scientific world. Nevertheless, when it does occur, as it has done so flagrantly in the present instance, the interests of science and of that watchful and courteous integrity which should ever mark the dealings of scientific men with each other, demand that the evil deed should be at once marked with reprobation. The insignificance of the offender must cease to be his protection when the offence is committed in the pages of a magazine which finds its way among geologists.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully, F. G. S.

PROCEEDINGS OF FOREIGN ACADEMIES. VIENNA.

Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Feb. 3.—*Philosophico-historical Section*—COMMUNICATIONS were read from the Ministries of State and Finance and from the Bürgermeister of Vienna, granting permission to the committee, for the publication of the Austrian "Weisthümer," to make use of the ministerial and municipal archives. Dr. C. Roesler presented a paper "On the History of the Countries of the Lower Danube. II. The Pre-Roman Daci."—The author gives, from original sources, a history of the Daci up to the time of their political decease in A.D. 106. He also especially endeavours to afford as complete a picture as the scanty materials at his disposal will allow of the manners and state of civilization of this interesting people as well as of the allied Getæ.

Feb. 17.—The following communications were laid before the Section:—1. A work by Herr

Johann Mühlbauer, "Spirit and Matter in Political Life," with a request that the Academy would make a grant to help defray the cost of printing the work. 2. A transcript of the "Buntheitung" of Königswiesen in Lower Austria. Presented by Dr. Reitböck. 3. A communication by the K. K. Consul-General in Syria, Herr von Hahn, on the position of Ilium and the *Σκαλα πύλαι*. 4. A paper by Herr J. V. Goehler, "On the History of the Election of Ferdinand the Second as King of Hungary in 1618." 5. Dr. Friedrich Müller's work, "The Language of the Bari: a contribution to African Philosophy." This work consists of grammar, a delectus, and a glossary, both Bari-German and German-Bari, and is founded on materials furnished by the missionaries P. Knobler and Ueberbacher.

Kaiserl. Rath von Müller presented a work compiled by himself and entitled "Regesta archiepiscoporum Salisburgensium inde ab anno MCVI. usque ad annum MCCXLVI."

Mathematico-Physical Section.—Professor H. Hlasiwetz and Herr L. Bartt gave an account of a new and interesting substance discovered by them, and named *Resorcine*. It was stated to very much resemble oricine, and was obtained from galbanum and ammoniac.

Professor A. E. Reuss presented a communication "On Fossil *Lepades*," chiefly from specimens in the Imperial Mineralogical Cabinet. Seven new species are described, and more accurate details and new localities given for five other species. Professor C. Ludwig and Dr. L. Thiry gave an account of some experiments "On the Influence of the Spinal Cord on the Circulation of the Blood." Herr Joseph Gopper presented a paper "On Geometrical Representation of Infinite Series." Herr Dr. Steindachner described seven new species of fish from various localities.

Philosophico-historical Section, Feb. 24.—Professor Kvicla presented some critical and explanatory notes on Sophocles. It was announced that Dr. H. Baerwald of Berlin had transmitted his work, "Das Baumgartenberger Formelbuch"—historical materials of the 13th century, now first published and elucidated—to the Historical Committee for publication.

Dr. Alois Müller read a paper entitled "*Esmun*, a Contribution to the Mythology of Oriental Antiquity."—The author minutely criticized the meaning of "the eighth," usually assigned to the word *Esmun*, and maintained its correct interpretation to be "the shining one"—that is, the sun, more especially as regards its healing and health-giving power. It expresses the personification of one of the three great powers included in the sun considered as one being:—Baal, the Producer; Moloch, the Destroyer; *Esmun*, the Maintainer.

Dr. Pfizmaier presented a paper on the "Enterprises of the Earlier Han against the Foreign Territory to the South-West."

Mathematico-Physical Section, Feb. 25.—A paper was received from Prof. A. von Waltenhofen of Innsbruck "On the Polarization of Constant Batteries and its Influence in estimating the Tension according to the Method of Compensation."—This communication contained numerous exact measurements of the electro-motive power of several constant batteries which have not hitherto been investigated. The electro-motive force of carbon, when used with different charging solutions, was also carefully compared with that of platinum. The author concludes that the carbon batteries have an essential advantage over the platinum ones, in consequence of the smaller capacity for polarization possessed by the former.

A communication was presented from Prof. Adolf Weiss of Lemberg—"Researches on the Development of the Colouring Matter in the Cells of Plants."—The results which the author has arrived at are—(1) That the formation of colouring matter in one and the same cell almost always proceeds in two or more different ways; (2) that the formation must not be called a new formation, but only a change of the pigment, the basis remaining unaltered; (3) that the reason of this change of colour is to be sought for in a difference in the activity of diffusion of the pigment caused by the process of ripening; (4) that, besides this, a second species of formation of colouring matter occurs simultaneously, by which, in the interior of peculiar elementary organs, the colouring matter is directly produced from the nitrogenous material of those organs; (5) that the formative structures of the colouring matter have colourless mucous threads often uniting several of them together, which may be the product of a change experienced by the basis of the colouring matter; (6) that, finally, the formative structures of the colouring matter separate into their component parts (basis, pig-

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ment), the pigment becoming constantly paler. The author of the paper has also discovered in the interior of cells a species of elementary organ, consisting of a membrane and fluid contents sharply separated from it, in or from which, in the course of its life, amylum chlorophyll and colouring matter can be formed. Prof. Weiss calls these organs vesicles (Bläschen), and gives a description of their development in all stages.

Dr. A. Boué read a paper "On the Geogeny of Amygdaloid, Variolite, and Puddingstone."

Prof. J. Hyrtl presented a communication "On Assimilation of Vertebrae in Amphibia."—By vertebral assimilation Prof. Hyrtl implies the exchange in the first or last of a certain class of vertebrae of the characters belonging to it, as such, for those of the class either preceding or following. It has hitherto, as one-sided or double-sided, been only known in the human skeleton; in this paper Prof. Hyrtl describes its occurrence in the amphibia, in which class it is not extremely rare.

Dr. L. Thiry gave an account of a new method of isolating the small intestine. Herr Unferdinger presented a paper "On the Comparison of the Pendulum Formula with Observation."

A committee was chosen to report to the Academy on the adjudication of the Lieben prize for the best work in the department of Physics, inclusive of Physical Physiology. This prize, which is only open to Austrians, consists of the interest for three years on 6000 Austrian florins, and will be adjudged in May 1865.

BRUSSELS.

Academie Royale des Sciences, March 5.—PROFESSOR MAAS—"Meteorological Observations for the Year 1863." M. Bernardin—"Observations on the Lunar Halo of the 21st of February." Rottier—"Experiments on the Preservation of Wood by Creosote." Van Heurek—"On the Object-Glass of the Microscope constructed by M. Hartnack, together with remarks on *Navicula affinis*." Melsens—"On the Use of Iodide of Potassium as an Antidote in cases of Mercurial and Antimonial Poisoning: Second Memoir." Quetelet—"Periodical Phenomena of the Animal Kingdom." Van Beneden—"An Account of Fossil Mammals and Birds found in a Cave at Montfort." Montigny—"On a new Scintillometer."

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Archæological Institute, March 4. The Marquess Camden, K.G., in the chair.—A LETTER from General Knollys was read announcing the intention of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to become Patron of the Institute in the room of the late lamented Prince Consort. It was announced by Mr. Burt that the engineer of the Great Eastern Railway (Mr. Sinclair) had courteously invited the presence of members of the Council of the Institute to determine the extent to which it would be necessary to deviate the new line of railway that threatened injury to the Bartlow tumuli, so as to preserve those interesting monuments of antiquity.

Mr. Albert Way communicated notes on discoveries of circular incised markings on rocks in Argyshire and in Ireland. The discovery of rock-symbols was first announced at the annual meeting of the Institute in 1852, and since that time many inquirers, mainly stimulated by the Duke of Northumberland, have been engaged in investigating the origin and meaning of these strange glyphs of a remote period and unknown race. Their existence, both in North Britain and in Ireland, gives a fresh interest to the question. By the obliging courtesy of Mr. Richardson Smith and of Mr. H. D. Graham, Mr. Albert Way was now enabled to lay before the meeting diagrams of numerous markings on rocks in Argyshire; and, by the kindness of the Rev. James Graves, a map was exhibited which showed their general character and grouping. It appeared that, with slight exceptions, the Scottish figures are precisely similar to those examples which have been found in Northumberland. Mr. Du Noyer and the Very Rev. Dean Graves of Dublin are making investigations in the south of Ireland, where markings have been discovered of an exactly similar character.

The Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., read a most interesting paper on the remains of ancient circular habitations, called *Cuttier Gwyddelod*, which exist in many parts of Anglesey, but more particularly near Holyhead. These habitations, circular mounds of turf enclosing a space of 15 or 20 feet in diameter, and frequently with the two large upright stones that formed the entrance still

standing, are known by the Welsh people, and marked in the ordnance map as *Cuttier Gwyddelod*, or Irishman's huts. There seems, however, no sufficient ground for this appellation, if the term Irish be meant to apply to the present inhabitants of Ireland. Mr. Stanley gave a detailed account of the opening of one of these ancient villages, of more than a hundred residences, which he effected in the year 1862 in company with Mr. Albert Way. The village, which stands on a flat terrace, extends from N.E. to S.W. about six hundred yards; the dwellings being close together, without plan or regularity, except that the doorway almost always faces the S.E. Mr. Stanley was inclined to give a very early date to these habitations, and agreed with those who supposed them to have been the dwelling-places of the aborigines, and not of the invaders from Ireland, as the name implies; he believed they dated back long previous to the Roman invasion of Britain, and that their constructors were unacquainted with the use of bronze or iron.

Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., stated that circular mounds of similar nature to those so ably described by Mr. Stanley were to be found in Monmouthshire. They were certainly not Irish, and he believed them to be remains of the earliest inhabitants of this island. He was glad to find the subject taken up by Mr. Albert Way and Mr. Stanley, and he had little doubt their investigations would throw light upon what at present is but very imperfectly understood.

Mr. C. Winston exhibited two drawings of painted glass in Nettlestead Church, Kent. One subject was from the chancel, the other from the nave. The first represented the emblem of St. John the Evangelist, under the somewhat unusual type of an angel's body, with a hawk's or eagle's head. The second represented a group, highly interesting in respect of costume, and which Mr. Winston believed was intended for the triumphal reception of St. Thomas à Becket by the Prior and monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, upon his return from exile, which shortly preceded his martyrdom. Mr. Winston supposed the date of the first specimen was of the end, and that of the second was of the beginning, of the reign of Henry VI. He stated that an account which he had prepared of the painted windows of Nettlestead Church for the Kent Archæological Society would shortly appear in the transactions of that body, and would be accompanied with an engraving of the group in question.

General Lefroy gave a description of a case of objects which he had kindly brought for exhibition, and which had been extracted from the now famous lake-habitations in Switzerland; they consisted of weapons and implements in horn, flint, and various kinds of stone; and it was noticed that one of the querns exhibited by General Lefroy was almost identical in shape and size with that brought by Mr. Stanley from the ancient camp at Holyhead.

Mr. Charles Reed, F.S.A., made some remarks on recent fabrications in lead of spurious antiquities, and, to the great amusement of the meeting, exhibited a chalk mould, together with the object cast therein, and which is one of those which find ready sale when offered by navvies as having been just discovered at a considerable depth below the surface.

Mr. Franks remarked that forgeries in other materials were also common, and instanced some in bronze which had come under his notice.

Mr. Hain Friswell exhibited and offered some observations on a painting known as the Ashborne portrait of William Shakespeare, belonging to the Rev. Clement Kingston.

The Very Rev. Canon Rock, D.D., exhibited a curious Albert Dürer picture, which had been bought for a large sum, but which, upon close examination, proved to be a print.

Some curious stone shot were exhibited by Mr. Hewitt; three iron daggers of the sixteenth century, dredged out of the Thames at Lambeth, were brought by Mr. Bernhard Smith; Mr. Ashurst Majendie brought some curious Eastern seals or stamps in brass; Mr. J. Joze Rogers, M.P., exhibited some curious Saxon ornaments in silver, found in 1774 near St. Anstell, in Cornwall, together with a sacramental cup and many Saxon coins, some of the date of Burgred, last King of Mercia, expelled A.D. 874—the whole of which have been engraved in the "Archæologia," vol. ix. pl. 8.

British Archæological Association, Feb. 24. N. Gould, F.S.A., V.P., in the chair. Donald Nicoll, Esq., Rev. Hudson Kilburn, and Dr. Wm. Collins were elected Associates.—MR. BURNELL exhibited fifteen brass pins, varying in their lengths, stated to have been found, arranged

on the paper as shown, in a cellar on the northern banks of the Thames, in excavating for the South-Eastern railway-bridge. They have solid globose heads. Mr. Cumming also exhibited two, exhumed from the Thames some years since, the heads of which are spiral-wise; and quantities have been at various times obtained along the banks of the river, some measuring upwards of a foot in length. They were used in securing the wide-spreading head-dresses of the Middle Ages. An interesting discussion ensued in relation to pin-money and the statutes referring to these articles. Although Stow assigns their first manufacture in England to the year 1543, the mention of them occurs as early as 1483 in our statutes. Parliament made several enactments respecting them and the pin-makers. On London Bridge, according to Pennant, most of the houses were tenanted by pin-makers, and ladies were wont to drive thither from St. James's to make cheap purchases; hence, probably, the quantity of early pins obtained from the Thames at this locality.

Mr. Irvine made some remarks upon, and exhibited drawings of, a very singular font at Melbury Bubb, Dorset, presenting sculptured figures of various animals. In the discussion that ensued, an opinion seemed to be generally entertained of its originally having been a portion of a Roman column of debased character; and the site on which it was found was formerly occupied by the Romans.

Mr. Clarence Hopper read the copy of an inventory taken of the goods of a chapman at York in 1626. Many of the articles were curious, and observations were made showing the comparative costliness of clothing of that day when regarded with the present rate of wages and price of corn.

Mr. Cumming read a notice of a seal of the Grammar School of Crewekerne, hitherto undescribed and not in use. The Latin legend is defective, and the seal appears to present the elevation of some structure no longer existing, or it may be an arbitrary design, or the quaint idea of some fanciful engraver.

Mr. George Wentworth, of Woolley Park, sent a paper on Heath Old Hall, near Wakefield, accompanied by a fine photograph of the building, the history of which he traced from authentic documents in the possession of Col. Smyth, M.P. It was erected by John Kaye, a son of the heiress of Dodsworth, from whom it was purchased by Dame Mary Bolles, who was created a *Baroness* in her own right. In the Civil Wars it is known as the place where, the night before the taking of Wakefield by Sir Thos. Fairfax, May 21, 1643, General Goring and other officers had been spending "a very jolly evening," playing bowls, &c., and getting so intoxicated as to be incapable of attending to the defence of the town upon the approach of the enemy. Mr. Wentworth detailed some curious traditions connected with this building and Lady Bolles, who died in 1662. The paper will be printed.

Mr. Cecil Brent produced a curious and extensive assemblage of articles obtained from the site of the Old Steel Yard, consisting of bone pins, styli, spatulae, and other Roman antiquities in bronze, together with some curious iron keys. The bronze objects were of a brilliant golden hue, derived from the damp soil in which they had been buried for probably not less than eighteen centuries.

Several letters were read relating to the Congress at Ipswich, to be held in August next, under the patronage of the Lord-Lieutenant of Suffolk and the Bishop of the Diocese. Among the Vice-Presidents on this occasion are the Marquis of Bristol, the Earl Jermyn, Lord Alfred Hervey, M.P., Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, Admiral Sir G. N. Broke Middleton, Bart., the High Sheriff of Suffolk, H. E. Adair Esq., M.P., J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P., Windsor Parker, Esq., M.P., J. T. Miller, Esq., M.P., T. S. Western, Esq., M.P., J. A. Hardcastle, Esq., M.P., the Mayors of Ipswich, Bury St. Edmund's, and Colchester, &c., &c. G. Tomline, Esq., M.P., presides on the occasion; Mr. Phipson and Mr. Haddock, Hon. Local Secretaries.

Zoological Society, March 8. Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., in the chair.—OUR report of this meeting will be found in our last number, immediately following the report of the paper read at the Society of Arts.

Anthropological Society, March 1. Ordinary Meeting. Dr. James Hunt, President, in the chair. The following new Members were elected:—Messrs. H. Crawley, H. Campbell, J. Capper, G. Critchett, H. Charlton, F. Carulla, Prof. O. Cardale Babington, F.R.S., B. B. Cabbell, F.R.S., F.S.A., F. Chance, and the Rev. J. Bosworth.

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THE following paper was read:—"The Origin of Human Races, and the Antiquity of Man, deduced from the Theory of Natural Selection," by Alfred R. Wallace, F.L.S.—After illustrating the mode of action of Natural Selection in the animal world, it was shown that its efficiency depended entirely on the isolation and self-dependence of animals. A wounded or sick animal died, because its fellows neither brought it food nor protected it against enemies. In man this was different. In even the lowest races sympathetic feelings existed; the sick were at least fed and protected. Again, animals must perform all the acts necessary for their safety and preservation. A deficiency in any one generally led to destruction. In man, on the contrary, there was division of labour; the less swift, the less strong, the less gifted with sight or hearing, did not die, but were useful for some inferior occupations. So man, not using natural, but artificial weapons, could make skill a substitute for strength and agility. These causes combined, removed man from the action of "Natural Selection" as regarded his bodily form, and transferred its action to his mind. Intellectual faculties, social and sympathetic feelings, sense of right and justice, diminution of the combative and destructive faculties, would all add to man's well-being. The communities, therefore, in which they predominated would increase, and would tide over dangers and difficulties that would lead to the extinction of inferior races. It was agreed, therefore, that from this epoch man's physical form would be unchanged, except as regards very trifling and accidental variations, and that we must conclude that the greater differences of race we now see originated in that early epoch when his mind was not sufficiently advanced to remove the action of "natural selection" from his body. This harmonizes the conflicting views of anthropologists by showing why races have been so long unchanged and apparently unchangeable, and still renders it possible that, at a still earlier period, all might have sprung from a common stock. The bearing of these views on the antiquity and dignity of man were then adverted to, and, in conclusion, it was shown what bright prospects they held out for the future of the human race.

An animated discussion ensued, joined in by Dr. Hunt, Messrs. Bendyshe, Carter Blake, Bouverie Pusey, Reddie, Witt, Bollaert, Burke, and the author of the paper.

Entomological Society, March 7. Frederick Smith, Esq., Member of the Council, in the chair.

Special Meeting.—Francis P. Pascoe, Esq., F.L.S., was elected President of the Society.

Ordinary Meeting.—R. W. Fereday, Esq., of Oakley, Christ Church, New Zealand, was elected a Corresponding Member.—Professor Westwood exhibited both sexes (the female for the first time) of a splendid Goliath beetle, *Ramphorhina Petersiana*, brought from the Zambesi by the Rev. H. Rowley; also several Lepidoptera from the same locality, amongst which was a new species of *Charaxes*, of which a description was read under the name of *Ch. Argynoides*. He also read descriptions of *Papilio Hewitsonii*, from Borneo, and of two new Coleoptera, *Apatetica Nitiduloides* and *Syntelia Indica*. Professor Westwood also exhibited larvae of the common moth, *Endrosis fenestrella*, which had been sent to him by a correspondent, who attributed to them the formation of numerous holes in a new carpet under which they were discovered; whilst from another correspondent he had received information that considerable damage had been done to the leather binding of books by the well-known beetle *Ptinus hololeucus*. Mr. S. Stevens exhibited a collection of Lepidoptera and Coleoptera from Old Calabar. Mr. Waterhouse exhibited two species of *Aleochara*, hitherto unrecorded as British beetles; the first, *A. fumata*, had been captured in Scotland, whilst the other, which much resembled an *Ocalea*, had been taken by Mr. Linnell at Reigate.

Mr. J. S. Baly communicated a paper, entitled "A Catalogue of the *Cassididae*, collected by Mr. A. R. Wallace in the Eastern Archipelago, with Descriptions of the new Species." The Secretary read the first part of a paper by Mr. F. P. Pascoe, entitled "Longicornia Malayana; or, a Descriptive Catalogue of the Species of the three Longicorn Families, *Lamiidae*, *Cerambycidae*, and *Prionidae*, collected by Mr. A. R. Wallace in the Malay Archipelago." Mr. Waterhouse read a paper on the "Formation of the Cells of Bees."

Acclimatization Society, March 2nd. B. Waterhouse Hawkins, Esq., in the chair. The following Members were elected:—As Life Members: Lord Boston, and Lieut.-Col. F. W. Newdigate. As Annual Subscribers: Lord Naas, M.P., Sir G.

Broke Middleton, Bart., B. T. Woodd, Esq., M.P., Lieut.-Col., Anstruther, D'Arcy Chaytor, Esq., B. B. D. Cooke, Esq., G. Fitzgerald, Esq., G. Guyon, Esq., W. Jaquet, Esq., H. Jones, jun., Esq., Miss E. Jones, Miss Watts, and E. C. G. Thomas, Esq.—WITH reference to the bringing over of *Silurus glanis* from Vienna, where specimens of those fish have been obtained for the Society by Dr. Genczg, Lord Powerscourt stated that Mr. Lewis Frazer was about to proceed to Vienna to bring over some deer for him, and that he should be glad to allow him to bring over the *Silurus* for the Society. Mr. Frazer attended, and received full directions from Mr. Buckland as to the transport and treatment of the fish. The Secretaries announced the receipt of a parcel of a species of wild rice from Canada. The rice was ordered to be distributed to Members desirous of cultivating it. The Secretaries also announced that among the dispatches received through the Foreign and Colonial Offices from her Majesty's representatives abroad, was one from Lieutenant-Governor Eyre of Jamaica, enclosing consignments of *Dolichos unguiculatus*, a hook-podded pea of Jamaica (known in the markets there as "round-so-full," and "cuckold's increase"). Specimens of this pea had already been sent to the Society by ex-Governor Darling, and had been cultivated, with various success, under glass, in Guernsey. The Secretaries announced that a further consignment of wonga pigeons was advised from Australia.

Mr. Lowe announced that the *Società dell' Acclimatazione di Palermo* had paid his coadjutor, Mr. Buckland, the merited compliment of electing him an honorary member of their body. Mr. Lowe also announced that the *Société Impériale Zoologique d'Acclimatation* had transmitted, through the Society, a medal to Mr. W. Bennett, for his efforts to acclimatize the cassowary in England.

Philological Society, March 4. The Rev. G. C. Geldart in the chair.—THE paper read was "Notes on some English Heterographers," by Henry B. Wheatley, Esq.—The paper consisted of a chronological account of the various unsuccessful attempts that have been made to improve the spelling of the English language, commencing with Ormin, author of the metrical paraphrase of part of the New Testament, which he called, after his own name, "The Ormulum"—the first, both in point of time and in point of value, of the various reformers. He lived about the early part of the thirteenth century, and wrote his great work on a simple but most admirable phonetic system of his own, the principal feature of which is that the consonant after a short vowel is invariably doubled. No writer was noted after Ormin until the middle of the sixteenth century, when several arose to draw attention to the great and growing evil of a corrupt orthography. Sir John Cheke, "who first taught Cambridge and King Edward, Greek," and Sir Thomas Smith were the two first to attempt a reform; but the latter far outstripped the former in his work *De recta et emendata Linguae Anglicae Scriptione Dialogus*, published at Paris in 1568. In 1580 was published the "Alvearie, or Quadruple Dictionarie," of John Baret, which contains many very valuable observations upon the imperfections of our alphabet, &c.; in one part Baret says:—"Some sluggish hed perchance (which would have all men sleepe with him quietlie in sloth and securitie, because he would not have his idlenesse espied) will saie I am too curious about orthographie, and what need I beate my braine about so fruteles and trifling a matter: other some that wallowe in wealth and being in some fat office of writing have filled their barnes and bagges with old caecographie, say all is well enough, and that it is impossible to amend it, and but follie to go about to make it any better." The names of John Hart, William Bullokar, Richard Mulcaster, Richard Stanyhurst, Peter Bales, Alexander Hume, Alexander Gil, Alexander Top, Ben Jonson, Rev. Charles Butler, Richard Hodges, Owen Price, Bishop Wilkins, William Holder, Francis Lodwick, John Byrom, John Jones, Thomas Crumpe, Dean Swift, James Elphinston, Benjamin Franklin, Joshua Steele, Joseph Ritson, and others were given, and the plans they proposed were described. However, all other attempts at change sink into insignificance before the standard of revolt raised by John Pinkerton. Of him De Quincey says: "The monster Pinkerton proposed a revolution which would have left us nothing to spell." He proposed the letter "a" as a plural termination in place of "s," thus "pena" for "pens," "papera" for "papers;" the accented "é" for "y" final in all substantives; the "i" for "y" in all adjectives. As a specimen how the new language

would look, the author translates the "Visions of Mirza" from the *Spectator*, which commences thus:—"When I waz ato Grand Cairo, I picked up several Oriental manuscripts whica I havé still by me. Among othera I met with oné entitulen, Thea Visiona of Mirza, whica I havé redd ové with great pleasuré. I intend to givé ito to the publico when I havé no other entertainmento for them; ando shall begin with the first vision, whico I havé translaten wordo for wordo az followeth." After noticing among the more modern reformers the names of Dr. Webster, Walter Savage Landor, and Archdeacon Hare, the author of the paper noticed a pamphlet of Dr. Latham's published at Cambridge in 1834 on this subject; in it he says that, in the first hundred letters of Pope's "Essay on Criticism," seven vowels and nine consonants are superfluous. It is curious that none of the linguistic reformers appear to have gained any disciples, and their missions seem to have begun and ended in each publishing to the inattentive world his own pet plan. Should any change be possible, it is not likely to be affected by the crude schemes of most of the writers noticed in this paper. It was pointed out that it would be a great advantage if some change could be made in the words containing the letters "th," "ei," "ou," "ow," &c., and that, if it is not possible to change settled words, it would be a good thing if those words whose orthography is unsettled should be written according to rule—and these words are still numerous. The paper concluded with a denunciation of the printers, to whom we owe a very great part of our anomalous spellings.

Royal Asiatic Society, March 7. The Right Hon. Viscount Strangford, President, in the chair. E. Deutsch, Esq., and C. Bruce, Esq., were elected Resident, and Count M. Amari, Count C. Marcolini, and H. W. Dashwood, Esq., Non-Resident Members.—MR. BOSANQUET read a paper on Assyrian and Hebrew chronology, with the object of showing how Usshar's Biblical chronology must be lowered to the extent of exactly twenty-three years to place it in accordance with the Assyrian Canon of Sir H. Rawlinson. He began by showing how the three Assyrian scholars, Sir H. Rawlinson, Dr. Hincks, and M. Oppert, on comparing together the Assyrian and Babylonian Canons, the dates in the latter of which are astronomically fixed, agreed within a year or two in placing the accession of Sennacherib to the throne of Assyria in the year B.C. 702; and that, since the name of Sennacherib, as king, is found in a continuous list of annual officers extending over about 270 years of the Assyrian empire, the date of each of those officers, or annual archons, is thus ascertained with the same precision as that of Sennacherib. Proceeding upwards through the list of archons, he pointed out that the date of the accession of Sargon to the throne of Assyria, according to the Assyrian Canon, was the year B.C. 717-16; and of Tiglathpileser 742-1; and then selected three leading events in the reigns of these kings, taken from the Assyrian inscriptions connecting Assyrian and Hebrew history together, showing, for instance, how Tiglathpileser in his fourth year took tribute of Menahem, king of Samaria, in the year B.C. 738; how Sargon captured Samaria in his second year, 715; and how Sennacherib in his third campaign invaded Judæa, 689. He then observed that the Hebrew chronology resulting from these dates is lower than that of Usshar by twenty-three years, and is neither more nor less than the chronology of the Hebrew historian, who took the name Demetrius, and wrote in the third century B.C. Mr. Bosanquet pointed out how the three Assyrian scholars had failed in their endeavours to reconcile Scripture with the Assyrian Canon, owing to the erroneous position in which the third campaign of Sennacherib—viz., that which was directed against Judæa—was placed by them. He referred to the famous clay cylinder in the British Museum, known as Taylor's cylinder, containing a history of Sennacherib's eight campaigns, which is marked with the name of the Archon who presided, according to the Canon, in B.C. 683. Counting upwards from this date to the third campaign of Sennacherib, he showed how the date of that campaign was, according to the cylinder, B.C. 689; and then proved the correctness of that date by the following collateral evidence:—1st, B.C. 689 was a Sabbatical year with the Jews, and Sennacherib invaded Judæa in a Sabbatical year; 2nd, Polyhistor, copying from Berosus, makes B.C. 689 the third year of Sennacherib; 3rd, Demetrius, writing about fifty years after Berosus, says that Sennacherib invaded Judæa in B.C. 689-8; and, lastly, in the year of the invasion of Judæa, Sennacherib, according to his

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own annals, deposed Ilulæus, king of Tyre, who, according to the Tyrian annals of Menander, reigned thirty-six years; and, counting upwards, thirty-six years from B.C. 689 brings us to the beginning of the reign of Ilulæus, king of Babylon, whom Mr. Bosanquet identified with Ilulæus, king of Tyre. In corroboration of this identification, he then showed in detail how the whole trade of the East had been for centuries carried on by the Tyrians through Babylon and the Persian Gulf; how two of the Tyrian kings had been brought from Babylon to reign at Tyre; how Sennacherib had attacked his enemy in the Persian Gulf in ships of Tyre; and how the whole line of traffic from Tyre to Babylon by caravan, and from Babylon to the Persian Gulf in Tyrian ships, in those days, was probably as much under the control of the merchant princes of Tyre as the overland route through Egypt in these days is under the direction of enterprising British merchants. Mr. Bosanquet concluded by showing, how, in the previous century, on the evidence of the black obelisk in the British Museum, the reign of Jehu, king of Israel, must be lowered upwards of twenty years; how, in the succeeding century, all the events which cluster round the eclipse of Thales must now be reduced twenty-five years—that is, from the supposed date of the eclipse, B.C. 610, to the true date, B.C. 585; and how, in the century following, the time of the prophet Daniel must be lowered to the same extent, bringing the events of his life into the reign of Darius Hystaspes, instead of the reign of Cyaxares.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bosanquet's paper, Sir H. Rawlinson remarked that his own views on various points in the preceding lecture did not coincide with Mr. Bosanquet's, but that he would reserve a fuller statement of them for the Society's Journal.

Syro-Egyptian Society, March 8. Samuel Sharpe, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair.—J. I. WHITTY, C.E., D.C.L., LL.D., read a paper, being a brief statement of facts enlarged upon in a work recently published upon the Water-Supply and Drainage of Jerusalem, a subject which is attracting a good deal of attention at the present moment, and to carry out which, by purely benevolent means, a society is in the act of being formed under high auspices.

Statistical Society, March 15.—THE Thirtieth Anniversary Meeting was held at 12, St. James's Square, when the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year, viz.:—President: Colonel W. H. Sykes, M.P., F.R.S. Council: C. Babbage, F.R.S.; *Colonel G. Balfour; J. Bird, M.D.; Sir J. Boileau, Bart., F.R.S.; S. Brown; W. Camps, M.D.; *J. Caird, M.P.; *E. Chadwick, C.B.; *L. H. Courtney; W. Farr, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.; Right Hon. Earl Fortescue; W. A. Guy, M.B.; J. T. Hammick; F. Hendriks; J. Heywood, F.R.S.; W. Barwick Hodge; C. Jellicoe; Leone Levi, F.S.A.; W. Golden Lumley, LL.M.; Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, F.R.G.S.; M. H. Marsh, M.P.; Right Hon. Lord Montague, F.R.S.; *Sir R. I. Murchison, K.C.B., G.C.St.S., D.C.L., LL.D.; W. Newmarch, F.R.S.; F. Purdy; Col. W. H. Sykes, M.P., F.R.S.; *W. Tite, M.P.; Major-Gen. Sir A. M. Tulloch, K.C.B.; R. Valpy; C. Walford; Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., F.R.S. (Those marked * are new Members.) Treasurer: W. Farr, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S. Honorary Secretaries: W. A. Guy, M.B.; W. G. Lumley, LL.M.; F. Purdy.

Society of Arts, March 16. G. F. Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair.—THE paper read was by Mr. G. K. Burnell, "On the Organization of the Corps Impérial des Ponts et Chaussées in Paris."

Royal Institute of British Architects, Mar. 14. L. Donaldson, Esq., President, in the chair.—A LETTER was read from Sir C. B. Phipps, conveying her Majesty's approval of the award of the Royal Gold Medal to Monsieur Viollet-le-Duc of Paris, Honorary and Corresponding Member.

The President announced that the subscriptions collected by a committee of friends of the late Mr. Pugin, amounting to nearly £1000, for a testimonial to be erected to the memory of that gentleman, had been transferred in trust to the Council of the Institute.

Mr. Frederick Marrable brought before the meeting the extraordinary conditions under which the directors of the East London Bank Company had invited designs for Bank premises to be erected in Cornhill, and remarked that he trusted, for the honour of the profession, that no member of the Institute would respond to such an invitation.

A short memoir of the late Leo von Klenze, Hon. and Corresponding Member, by Mr. C. C.

Nelson, Hon. Sec. For. Cor., was then read by Mr. J. P. Seddon, Hon. Sec. After which a highly interesting paper was read by Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, F.S.A., Honorary Fellow, on the "Sky-Line in Modern Domestic Buildings."

EDINBURGH.

Royal Society, March 7.—THE papers read were: 1. "On the Principal Gods of the Rig Veda." By John Muir, D.C.L., LL.D.

2. "On the Diffraction Fringes produced by Double Striated Surfaces." By Sir David Brewster.—This paper contains the results of an elaborate experimental investigation of the effects produced on light by transmission through, combined with reflection at, fine parallel lines traced on glass and steel. The light, after passing through the glass grating, was reflected by the striated surface of steel, so as to pass again through the glass grating. The diffraction fringes produced in this way are exceedingly fine, and they undergo most remarkable changes if either or both of the sets of striæ be inclined to the plane of reflection. It is impossible to give any idea of these phenomena without entering into details; these will be supplied by the speedy publication of the paper in the Society's *Transactions*. It is only necessary to remark that the comparison of these results with theory will probably involve considerable labour if not difficulty.

3. "On the Theory of Commensurables." By Edward Sang, Esq.—This is an investigation of the various cases of triangles with an angle of 90° or 120°, in which the sides can be expressed as integers, with several very curious deductions, one of which will illustrate the nature of the paper. Thus, to construct a triangle whose sides, and also the bisectors of its angles, and the parts into which they divide each other, are all commensurable, it is only necessary to make the angles at the base doubles of any two of the acute angles belonging to right-angled triangles whose sides are commensurable. Thus, if $2 \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$ and $2 \sin^{-1} \frac{15}{13}$ be taken as the angles of a triangle, the sides, the bisectors of the angles, and the parts into which the sides and bisectors are divided, are commensurable. Also, the several portions into which the area is divided are, of course, commensurable with each other and with the whole.

4. "On Superposition," No. II. By Professor Kelland.—A continuation of a paper (inserted in the *Transactions*) on the geometrical problem of dividing three-fourths of a square into four parts, which can be so adjusted together as to form a complete square.

5. "On Centrobatic Bodies." By Professor W. Thomson.—This is an abstract of an investigation which will be published in full in "Thomson and Tait's Natural Philosophy." It contains the application of Green's wonderful results regarding the potential to the determination of the centre of gravity of a system when there is such a point. We give one or two of the more remarkable propositions, which are thus established:—If the action of terrestrial or other gravity on a rigid body is reducible to a single force in a line passing always through one point fixed relatively to the body, whatever be its position relatively to the earth or other attracting mass, that point is called its *centre of gravity*, and the body is called a *centrobatic body*. If a body is centrobatic relatively to any one attracting mass, it is centrobatic relatively to every other; and it attracts all matter external to itself as if its own mass were collected in its centre of gravity. The centre of gravity of a centrobatic body necessarily lies in its interior; or, in other words, can only be reached from external space by a path cutting through some of its mass. No centrobatic body can consist of parts isolated from one another, each in space external to all; in other words, the outer boundary of every centrobatic body is a single closed surface. A given quantity of matter may be distributed in one way, but in only one way, over any given closed surface, so as to constitute a centrobatic body with its centre of gravity at any given point within it. Matter may be distributed in an infinite number of ways throughout a given closed space, to constitute a centrobatic body with its centre of gravity at any given point within it. The moments of inertia of a centrobatic body are equal round all axes through its centre of inertia. In other words, all these axes are principal axes, and the body is kinetically symmetrical round its centre of inertia.

GLASGOW.

Naturalists' Society, March 3.—MR. JAMES COURTS exhibited three species of the locust, one of which, *Locusta migratoria*, had been captured at Kilbride.

Mr. Walker directed attention to a new process of nature-printing, by which scale-winged insects may have their beauties transferred to paper.

Mr. James A. Mahony read a paper on the *Hyalea tridentata*.

The President exhibited a new species of Hepaticæ, *Jungermannia obovata*, collected on the hills behind Largs in November last, and new to Scotland, this being the second recorded British station; also a new lichen to the district, *Strigula Babingtonii*, found by Mr. Henedy at Innellan, where it grows on laurel leaves.

Mr. Walter Galt, in a communication on the plants of Cumbræ, announced the following additions to the flora of that island:—*Ranunculus sceleratus*, *Arum maculatum*, *Viola sylvatica*, and *Vicia lathyroides*. He then read a paper on the collection, examination, and mounting of lichens, illustrated with specimens of *Buellia stellulata*, *Lecidea protrusa*, *Diploicia canescens*, *Borreria aquila*, and *B. obscura*, all additions to the lichens Cumbræ.

Specimens of the following lichens, from the Gourock shore, were also exhibited:—*Rhizocarpum petrum*, *Ulceolaria scruposa*, *Lecidea revulosa*, and *Pertusaria fallax* var. *sulphurea*.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, MARCH 21st.

ASIATIC, at 3.—5, New Burlington Street.
INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES, at 7.—12, St. James's Square. "On Friendly Societies." Mr. S. Brown.
SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.—John Street, Adelphi. Cantor Lectures: "The Weaver's Art—Mediæval; Eastern; Modern." Mr. Burges.
MEDICAL, at 8.30.—32A, George Street, Hanover Square. "Eye Diseases as determined by the Ophthalmoscope; more especially in relation to the diagnosis and surgical treatment of Glaucoma." Mr. J. Hogg.
UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, at 8.30.—Whitehall Yard. "Progress of Ordnance Abroad—Subject continued—American Heavy Guns." Com. R. A. Scott, R.N.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22nd.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, at 4.—Lincoln's Inn Fields. "On the Structure and Classification of the Mammalia." Professor Huxley.
CIVIL ENGINEERS, at 8.—25, Great George Street, Westminster. Discussion upon Mr. Phipps's Paper: "On the Resistance to Bodies passing through Water."
ETHNOLOGICAL, at 8.—4, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square. 1. "On certain native Tribes of Brazil and Bolivia." Mr. T. J. Hutchinson. 2. "An Account of a Human Skeleton, discovered under a Bed of Peat on the Coast of Cheshire." Professor Busk. 3. "A Description of some Crania of the Manganjo Race of Negroes on the River Shire in South Africa, with an Account of the Tribes." Dr. Kirk.
MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL, at 8.30.—53, Berners Street, Oxford Street.
ZOOLOGICAL, at 9.—11, Hanover Square. "On the Habits of the *Didunculus*." Dr. G. Bennett. "On a new Flycatcher from Western Africa." Mr. G. R. Gray.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23rd.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, at 4.30.—4, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square.
GEOLOGICAL, at 8.—Somerset House. 1. "On some New Fossils from the Lingula-flag of Wales." Mr. J. W. Salter, F.G.S., A.L.S. 2. "On the Millstone-grit of North Staffordshire, and the adjoining parts of Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire." Mr. E. Hull, B.A., F.G.S., and Mr. A. H. Green, M.A., F.G.S.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, at 8.30.—32, Sackville Street. "On some Particulars relating to Bogo de Clare." Mr. C. Hopper. "On Mediæval Representations of Grotesque Animals." Mr. Cuming.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24th.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, at 4.—Lincoln's Inn Fields. "On the Structure and Classification of the Mammalia." Professor Huxley.
LONDON INSTITUTION, at 7.—Finsbury Circus. "Animal Chemistry." Professor Wanklyn.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26th.

ROYAL BOTANIC, at 3.45.—Inner Circle, Regent's Park.
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, at 4.—Lincoln's Inn Fields. "On the Structure and Classification of the Mammalia." Professor Huxley.

ART.

THE MULREADY EXHIBITION.

THE Mulready collection at South Kensington is one of those displays of the labour of a human life which it is only possible to set forth when the workman has been happy enough to follow the profession of a painter. Rarely, indeed, is it practicable to make a tolerably complete collection of the works of any painter of eminence who, if his life has been long and his pencil prolific, is probably himself ignorant as to the situation of any but his principal works, while a large proportion of his earlier and less important labours have passed out of his mind. It is true that, after the artist has achieved a reputation, the possessors of his early studies and later scraps are wonderfully mindful of it; and they are eager to lend their possessions when the opportunity afforded by the attempt to exhibit a complete collection of his works will enable them to affix the stamp of value which would be attached to all pictures and drawings that might form a part of the proposed exhibition. If, however, the works of the painter have either been large, as in the case of the Continental painters, or very numerous, as in the case of Turner, or if his best compositions have been painted in fresco, as with Dyce and Maclise, the

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attempt to exhibit the complete course of study, which has guided an unknown youth to an honourable eminence among his fellows, will meet with very partial success. Mulready painted small, highly-finished *genre* pictures; and, although he was an indefatigable student, and practised his art for nearly sixty years, his pictures are by no means numerous. With the exception of three or four which cannot be traced, they are all present at South Kensington; and, with his drawings, studies, scraps, and sketches, they are easily placed in a couple of rooms in the Museum.

The pictures which form the collection are, for the most part, well known. The greater number were collected and exhibited during the painter's lifetime by the Society of Arts in 1848. Since that time, the only great works painted by Mulready are the two pictures painted for Mr. Baring; one of these, "Women Bathing," was exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1849, and the other, called "The Nymph," was exhibited, and gained for the artist a great foreign reputation, in Paris, in 1855. The three pictures entitled "The Young Brother," 1857, "A Mother and Child," 1859, and "The Toy-seller," 1862—all exhibited in the Royal Academy—show signs of failing power, and, although full of passages of extreme beauty and marvellous skill, they are but feeble works as compared with those he produced in the plenitude of his power and fame.

Mulready seems to have commenced his career as a landscape painter; and the present exhibition contains his earliest efforts. He exhibited two views of Kirkstall Abbey, and a cottage at Knaresborough, in the Royal Academy in 1804, when he was in his nineteenth year; and for the next five years, his principal contributions to the annual exhibitions consisted of careful landscapes and still life studies. One of his earliest figure-subjects was a composition entitled "The Rattle," which was exhibited in the British Institution in 1808. In 1809 he exhibited in the same gallery an important picture called "The Carpenter's Shop." Although he afterwards acquired far greater knowledge of the art he was but then beginning seriously to study, he rarely displayed a more true feeling for nature than is to be found in this work. It was painted soon after his marriage, and the figures represented are portraits of himself and his wife, gazing upon the features of their first child. The carpenter has left his work and is leaning over his wife, who is seated by the fire with the baby in her arms. The boy seated on the stool by the fire was afterwards a well-known playmate and schoolfellow of the painter's sons. From this time, up to the year 1815, when he produced the well-known picture of "The Fight Interrupted," his attention was still greatly given to landscape, though he occasionally varied his work by studies of figures and animals. The influence of the Dutch school is apparent in all he did at this time; and this influence acted upon him throughout his career; for, although he did, in a certain sense, raise himself to a higher level of attainment, and never in his works made the slightest approach to the vulgarity or bad taste which are characteristic of the Dutch masters, yet his choice of subject in the main was mean and trifling, and his admiration for, and desire to excel in, manipulative power occupied an undue share of his attention. The trifling and uninteresting nature of the subjects which Mulready chose for the exemplification of his art is often remarkable. "Open your Mouth and Shut your Eyes," "Giving a Bite," "Bob Cherry," are cases in point; the two latter, especially, are only secured from reprobation by the able technical treatment of the pictures. A greedy young peasant, and a butcher's boy whose face is besmeared with cherry juice, are subjects in which there is scarcely even a relish of humour; and it is with pleasure that we turn to the few original thoughts which Mulready placed upon canvas—as "The Sonnet," "Crossing the Brook," and "First Love"—and to the illustrations of the thoughts of others of which he has left, as the greatest works of his pencil, those of "The Vicar of Wakefield."

We are inclined to differ from those who have pronounced Mulready to be a great draughtsman. His original defects in this important part of a painter's education were glaring enough. In the "Seven Ages" the drawing is weak; and up to as late a period as 1847 we may observe, in the picture of "Haymaking," very serious defects in the drawing of the two figures of Burchell and Sophia. In the noblest of all his compositions, "Train up a Child in the Way he should Go," the figure of the child is very ill-drawn; the head is too small, the legs are too short, and the drapery fails to express the movement of the body. In

the picture which bears the title of "Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined," one of his latest works, the figure of the child is absolutely distorted, and it is felt to be so by every mother who looks at the picture. Similar faults may be noticed in the children represented in the pictures of the "Young Brother" and "The Toy-seller," and notably in the "Portrait of a Lady," life-size, and apparently painted in emulation of Rubens; to whose work there is just resemblance enough to cause regret for the painter's sake that it should have been exhibited in the present collection of his works.

That Mulready himself felt his want of power as a draughtsman, is proved by the determination he made to apply himself earnestly and unremittingly to the acquirement of a better style. That he should have been able to form and carry out this resolution, in the very height of his popularity, and when he might fairly have rested with the laurels he had won, is a striking proof of the force and honesty of his character. He set to work as a diligent student, and worked both at his own studio and at the Royal Academy, at those wonderful drawings from life, in black and red chalk, which have been long known to artists, and are now here collected and exhibited in a room adjoining that which contains his pictures. These drawings are less remarkable for style—to which, in the highest sense, they cannot lay claim—than for finished and elaborate modelling and beautiful expression of surface. They would probably be pronounced inferior to similar studies by either Millais or Holman Hunt; certainly they would be seen to be palpably inferior to similar studies by Paul Delaroche, were any such to be exhibited side by side with them. And this because Mulready was more sensitive to the modulations and dimples of surface, than he was alive to the grand lines that govern form. Nevertheless, as exquisitely-finished specimens of intelligent work, they deserve to be carefully regarded, and, to a certain extent, set up as models. To claim for them an absolute perfection, is to pronounce a verdict which will surely not be ratified by the generation of artists to come. The result of this earnest study of the nude form may be seen in the two pictures belonging to Mr. Baring—"Women Bathing," and "The Nymph," a female figure, with her back to the spectators, standing in the water. The first of these pictures was exhibited in the Royal Academy three years after the "Choosing the Wedding Gown," and in Paris in 1855. They are really the most complete and satisfactory of his works: pure, delicate, and triumphant over those technical difficulties which have baffled and broken hearts enough. The French artists selected this picture amongst those of the English contributors in 1855, and welcomed it with sincere applause. They appreciated the difficulties which Mulready must have encountered and overcome in the production of the work; and the appreciation which his work gained for him in France was, perhaps, the most grateful testimony to his merit ever laid at his feet. It is not for a moment to be supposed that Mulready could have painted these pictures at the time he produced the "Train up a Child," &c. The course of study to which he devoted himself in his later years, alone enabled him to accomplish what had hitherto been beyond his power, and we must therefore look upon this portion of his life, as upon a noble example of self-denial, patience, and industry—as worthy of our emulation as it is deserving of our admiration and honourable recognition. The nation fortunately possesses, through the munificent bequests of Mr. Vernon and Mr. Sheepshanks, a very ample collection of the works of this painter. The present exhibition is, however, so remarkable—as bringing together the entire result of the life-labour of a single artist—that we strongly recommend all who can take an interest in the progress, and sympathize with the struggles, of a great painter, to visit the South Kensington Galleries without delay.

While bearing testimony to the singleness of Mulready's aims, and to the indefatigable industry which distinguished him, we are reminded, by a quotation from his evidence before the Royal Academy Commission, printed on the title-page of the present catalogue of his works, of the position of the students of the Royal Academy under the present system of instruction. The quotation runs thus: "I have, from the first moment I became a Visitor in the Life School, drawn there as if I were drawing for a prize." Very creditable to Mr. Mulready as an artist; but how would this practice affect the students whose interests on the evenings in question were committed to his care? Could any man so occupied devote a

moment of his time to the teaching of others? The system of teaching which can allow of such a thing is disgraceful to the body which continues to put it in force, and is alone sufficient to account for the utter inefficiency of the schools, and the general indifference with which the students regard them.

ART NOTES.

As we foresaw, the picture-mania of last year, and the exorbitant prices of its fever-heat, are producing the natural result of all repletion—languor and a jaded appetite. This is evidenced in the low prices at which some fine pictures were sold at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood's rooms on Tuesday, in Mr. John Palmer's collection. "Among other important works," says the *Times*, "it comprised the following:—104 and 9. T. Gainsborough, R.A., portrait of a lady, in a white satin and lace dress, with a landscape introduced in the background, a capital picture; and portrait of Admiral Hawkins; from the Bicknell Collection—£100. 111 and 129. J. Linnell, sen., 'The Gipsies' Haunt,' a charming view in Surrey; and a view on the Thames, beautiful effect of moonrise—162 guineas. 126 and 134. J. Constable, R.A., A group of ash-trees in a splendid landscape, with sheep reposing, introduced by T. S. Cooper, A.R.A., painted from nature; and a river scene, with trees and buildings, a fine cabinet example—100 guineas. 138. W. J. Müller, 'Winter,' a landscape scene, a well-known and admirable work—£100. 139. D. Maclise, R.A., 'The Triumph of Ariadne,' with numerous figures, a superb example of the master—200 guineas. 140. Sir N. W. Calcott, R.A., 'Entrance to the Cathedral at Florence,' with a religious procession of monks, and numerous other figures, a fine work by this great master—£130. This was the last of the pictures. Of the drawings previously sold the most valuable were: 184. T. S. Cooper, A.R.A., 'A Group of Sheep in the Canterbury Meadows,' an important work; and two small cabinet examples—a group of cows on the banks of a stream, and a group of cattle—evening scene—106½ guineas. 187. W. Hunt, 'The Artist's Portrait,' a *chef-d'œuvre* painted by himself, and two small examples very characteristic of the lamented artist—'The Dinner Hour' and the 'Gamekeeper at Home,' both works recently worked on by the master—176 guineas. The whole realized nearly £3000."

THE catalogue of the Picture-Gallery of the Petersburg Eremitage has appeared. It is the work of Baron Koehne, one of the officers of the institution. The gallery was first founded by Catherine II., and at different periods the collections of Crozat, Walpole, Coesvelt, those of the Empress Josephine from Malmaison, several pictures of the gallery Barbarigo in Venice, besides many single acquisitions, were embodied in it. It now comprises 1631 pictures, of which 327 belong to the Italian, 944 to the Dutch and German, 115 to the Spanish, 172 to the French, 8 to the English, and 65 to the Russian schools. The catalogue is arranged according to the different rooms, and a very valuable addition to it is formed by the notices appended to it of the former history of the individual paintings.

MUSIC.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY—MR. COSTA'S ADDITIONAL ACCOMPANIMENTS.

A TOURIST, wandering round a village church-yard in Cornwall a few years back, fell in with some rustic members of the choir coming away from their Saturday afternoon's rehearsal. He asked one of them what music they had been singing. The answer was, "Handel." "Well, but," he said, "don't you find Handel rather difficult?" "Why, no, Sir," the Cornishman replied; "not very. You see, we *alters him!*" Extremes meet. With a changed name, the story is to be told of the Sacred Harmonic Society. They sing Handel, but they "alter him," too; and with scarcely such good reason as the Cornish rustics. These ventured on new readings because they did not find themselves good enough for Handel. The great London society amends him because he is not good enough for them. It performs "Israel" and "Judas" "with Costa's additional accompaniments." These accompaniments are, we presume, those written for use at the Crystal Palace Festivals. If so, the case is an instance of how one kind of unreasonableness begets another. The fancy of having a chorus of four thousand singers having failed of its intended effect, it was necessary to make up for the deficiency in some other way. Listeners were *not*

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overwhelmed, as they expected to be, by a Niagara of vocal tone, and the missing sensation was therefore supplied by appending a brass band to the orchestra under the name of "additional accompaniments." The conditions of the Festival performances were in every way so novel that this proceeding excited little notice at the time. It was felt that, if such musical displays were to take place at all, some licence was, perhaps, to be allowed. When the sonority of an army of voices turned out to be scarcely appreciably greater than that of a moderate number, it was not very unreasonable to call brazen throats to their aid. To obtain certain exceptional vocal effects—some of them, indeed, singularly beautiful—all common notions of proportion had to be discarded, and many strange contradictions had to be endured. This was one of the contradictions. But the attempt to perpetuate this ugly feature in these performances, to incorporate these brazen emendations of the text in the ordinary concert-room rendering of the oratorios, is nothing less than an outrage on the first principles of musical taste, and a violation of the still more important rules recognised throughout the world of art and authorship. Small offences in this way (such, for example, as a recent foolish attempt to make Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony into a ballet) are not worth denouncing; they are generally sufficiently punished by the neglect or contempt of the public. But the proceedings of such a body as the Sacred Harmonic Society carry some weight. This great musical association gives the cue to many smaller bodies, and its adoption of a bad practice is a thing not to be passed without protest. Handel's "Judas"—to speak now more particularly of that oratorio, as performed yesterday week—is scored in the composer's usual simple manner. The stringed band, with two hautbois and the organ (the treatment of the latter instrument being left to the player), make up the accompaniment to most of the choruses. Occasionally two bassoons are introduced, and once or twice—as in "Sound an Alarm!" "See, the conquering Hero," and the final "Hallelujah"—trumpets and other brass instruments, with or without kettle-drums. Now what Mr. Costa has done is to take the whole piece and add full parts for horns, trumpets, trombones, ophicleide, and with, if we mistake not, a serpent, or some other variety of noise-making machine, to almost every chorus. The effect of this is, as he no doubt intends it to be, overwhelming, in the low sense in which noise, unlimited, ceaseless noise, overwhelms. He will have a climax in every thirty bars, a climax achieved by the blare of trombones or the banging of drums. The choruses which Handel made to stand out in relief from the rest by their characteristic accompaniments lose their special effect. All is brought to a dead level by a monotony of din. To discuss the right or the wrong of all this would be surely a waste of time. Any one who, after thinking the case over, can seriously maintain that this is the proper way to treat Handel and "Judas Maccabæus" must be inaccessible to argument; and we can only suppose that the committee of the Society have not thought it over, but have given in too hastily to the fancy of paying a pleasant compliment to their clever conductor. Mr. Costa's motive it is harder to divine. One can only say that very clever men do sometimes make very great mistakes, and that this is one of them. His accompaniments might have been useful, in a sense, at the Crystal Palace. In Exeter Hall they do not assist the singing, they actually help to spoil it. Overloud as that singing already is, they make it worse by forcing every singer to sing louder still. Besides, Handel meant his oratorios to be choral works. This dechoralizes them. He took and he left such orchestral accompaniments as he chose. Mr. Costa chooses to say this additional sound will improve the effect, and this, and this, heaping on the fiercest tones, as a stage-manager heaps on the blue fire in a pantomime. It is pitiful to see how point after point of beauty disappears under this treatment, just as might the beauty of one of Turner's pictures if shown through red glass and illuminated with the electric light. For instance, in the well-known opening to "O Father, whose almighty power," where Handel has left the voices purposely without accompaniment during a few bars of majestic and tranquil harmony, the exquisite effect of a mass of unmixed vocal tone is felt with singular force. Can it be believed that Mr. Costa takes the whole passage *fortissimo*, adding throughout the whole power of the brass instruments? After this it is really hard to see why the hand of improvement has been checked here. If this is the way to make Handel sublime, why not put the Coldstream band in the

orchestra at once, or introduce 16 tom-toms to accompany the "16 double basses"? This would really be better than breaking the stately march of "See, the conquering Hero" by the miserable rat-tat of a single side drum. Twenty of these little things might be made to give a grand deep roll. This solitary specimen only sounds forlorn, trivial, and grotesque. If such an example were to be generally followed, it would simply end in the obliteration of all that we express by the words style and character in music (for why not re-write melodic phrases if you re-write orchestration?), in putting every masterpiece of the past into the dull uniform dress suggested by the vulgar fashion of the time. No goodness of execution, however signal, can ever atone for the "lèse-majesté" which the Society is thus guilty of; but it is fair to say that the performance of Friday evening was, in its way, first-rate. Subject to the conditions which the Society makes for itself by its present arrangements, it would probably be impossible to attain a higher degree of excellence. The sopranos, who are in so many oratorios inaudible below the middle of their compass, know "Judas" so well that they make themselves heard throughout. The soloists were Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Banks, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Cummings. The latter gentleman sang *vice* Mr. Reeves—indisposed—and earned, it must be said, a genuine *encore* by the spirit which he threw into the great war-song.

R. B. L.

MUSICAL NOTES.

THE Musical Society had a successful second concert on Wednesday evening. It began with Schumann's "Overture, Scherzo, and Finale," and included Beethoven's Symphony in D, Spöhr's Violin Concerto in G (No. 11), and the overtures "Ruy Blas" (Mendelssohn) and "Nachtklänge von Granada" (Gade). Schumann's work evidently wanted, and deserved, more rehearsing—a shortcoming which the Musical Society ought to be able to avoid. Played, however, as it was, it was enjoyed by the audience, and would, no doubt, be enjoyed still better if repeated at another concert. In the concerto and symphony the band was superb, supporting M. Vieuxtemps' solo-playing with a delicacy and a finish which it would be impossible to praise too highly. The first movement of the concerto is rather diffuse and featureless, but the adagio is lovely from the first note to the last, and the final *rondo* is a worthy sequel to it. Throughout the work M. Vieuxtemps' masterly and expressive playing made a deep impression on the audience. Madame Sherrington and Mr. Cummings were the vocalists.

THE music at the christening of the little Prince last week was (after the display of millinery, to judge by the newspaper accounts) the most important adjunct to the ceremony. The vocal force was small, but of first-rate quality, comprising the following well-known sopranos:—Mdlles. Banks, R. Hersee, Hughes, Cox, and Armytage; and among the gentlemen, Messrs. Fielding, Barnby, Montem Smith, Benson, Lewis Thomas, Winn, Renwick, &c.

ANOTHER addition has been made to the now not inconsiderable number of London musical papers in the shape of a *Musical and Dramatic Review*, issued by Messrs. Boosey—a penny publication.

SIGNOR SIVORI is engaged to appear at the Monday Popular Concerts, the next of which takes place on the 11th of April.

THE only news from the French Opera is of the production of a one-act opera called "Le Docteur Magnus," by M. Ernest Boulanger. The plot seems to be absurd enough (one oddity being that the characters are all asleep at the rise and at the fall of the curtain), and this is described by a friendly critic as even less interesting than the story—the "destination" of the whole being described as simply that of "making one wish for the ballet." Is it for this that an art-fostering government subverts this great establishment? The credit of the house is, however, being kept up by the steady run of "Moïse."

FRANZ LISZT has composed two oratorios, "Elizabeth" and "Christ," and is busy with a third, founded upon the legends on Francis of Assisi. The composer will return to Germany as soon as he has finished this last work.

GOETHE'S "Claudine von Villa-Bella" has been transformed into an opera, and has been composed by J. H. Franz, a pseud. for Bolka, Count Hochberg. Its first performance took place at the Court theatre of Schwerin.

THE original score of Mozart's "Zauberflöte" is said to be now on sale at Dresden.

THE St. Petersburg correspondence of the *Gazette Musicale* mentions the success of a native singer, a M. Commissarjewsky, who has just finished his Italian education and been at once put in the place of first tenor to the Russian opera. The *éclat* of his *début* has been increased by a concurrent success in another direction, he having made a romantic marriage, by the "English method" of elopement, with a young lady of rank.

MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK.

MARCH 21st to 26th.

MONDAY.—"The Messiah," National Choral Society, Exeter Hall, 7½ p.m.

WEDNESDAY.—"The Messiah," Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, 7½ p.m.

FRIDAY.—Sacred Concert at Crystal Palace.

THE DRAMA.

EASTER NOVELTIES, &c.

EXCEPT as a matter of principle, no great advantage appears to have been gained, either by the theatrical profession or the public, by the removal of the restriction under which the London theatres were compelled to keep closed doors during the whole of Passion Week. It was, we think, hardly to have been expected, after the appeals *ad misericordiam* which had been made in behalf of the "poor player," that the managers of five or six of the West-end theatres would voluntarily shut up their houses for the whole or greater part of the five nights which were to give nearly a week's extra work and pay to their companies. So it is, however,—Mr. B. Webster, one of the most persistent advocates of the amelioration, being honourably noticeable for the consistency of his conduct in keeping both of his theatres open. On Monday evening, and during the week, he will himself appear at the Adelphi in the famous "Dead Heart." At Drury Lane, though it will not reopen after to-night until Easter Monday, the interval will be one of busy and continuous work behind the scenes, preparatory to the production of the first part of Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fourth." With this work the most elaborate pains are being taken to make it in every way worthy of the "National Theatre" in which it is to be produced; all the details are to be under warrant of the best "authorities;" and we hear that so rigorously are the actors being trained in their parts that the lady who is to play *Lady Mortimer* is studying Welsh with the view of singing her song with just accentuation. The great battle-scenes in the fifth act are expected to surpass anything of the kind ever set upon the stage. A new comic drama, in two acts, will, probably, be produced on the same evening. At the Haymarket, the Easter novelty will be an extravaganza, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, entitled "Venus and Adonis;" but this will be closely followed by a new three-act comedy, in which Mr. Sothorn, Mr. Buckstone, and Mr. Chippendale will appear; the reign of *Lord Dundreary* having at length come to an end, and that of "Bunkum Muller" not being likely to secure universal homage. "Paul's Return," and the brothers Webb in the "Comedy of Errors," with the addition of a new farce by T. M. Morton, will be the holiday attractions of the Princess's. At the Adelphi, the mysteriously popular "Leah" is to be reproduced with entirely new scenery, dresses, and appointments. Mr. Fechter, in spite of the manifest disinclination of the public to take a thorough liking for "Bel Demonio," determines that they shall see nothing else at his theatre yet awhile—not even "Hamlet," for the reproduction of which there is a really genuine desire on the part of his admirers. The New Royalty, we understand, starts on Easter Monday with a thoroughly new bill: a new *petite* comedy by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, a new grand extravaganza by Mr. F. C. Burnand, and a new farce by Mr. Walter Gordon. At the Strand there will be no change in the performances, a new extravaganza by Mr. J. H. Byron being held over till such time as the public gives signs of having seen enough of his "Orpheus and Eurydice." The Olympic also holds to its "Ticket-of-Leave Man," with which the public is loath to part, even after 250 representations. At the Victoria, on Easter Monday, Madame Celeste is to appear in a new four-act romantic drama, specially written for her by Mr. J. Stirling Coyne.

A REPORT has been current for some time past that the Olympic is to pass into the hands of an entirely new management in September next. This report, though not entirely unfounded, is, we hear, somewhat premature.

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